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1995

TRAVANCORE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

1110 M. E.

1934—1935 A. D.

[SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.]

TRIVANDRUM :
PRINTED BY THE
SUPERINTENDENT,
GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1936.

V2122 N35
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1935

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

M. E. 1110 (17th August 1934 – 16th August 1935).

Situation and Area.

Travancore (Malayalam—*Tiruvitamkur*) is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian peninsula. It forms an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, between 8° 4′ and 10° 22′ North Latitude and between 76° 13′ and 77° 38′ East Longitude. Travancore is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore. The British Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly constitute its eastern boundary and on the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles, its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width, 75 miles.

Physical Features.

2. The Western Ghats form a continuous mountain chain of varying altitude from north to south, isolating Travancore from the Madras Presidency on the east and conferring a distinctiveness on its history and culture. From the mountain heights walling in the State on the eastern boundary the country undulates to the west over hills of dense vegetation till it reaches the cultivated plains which skirt the backwaters and the Arabian Sea. Extensive tea and cardamom plantations have sprung up on most of the higher elevations; pepper, rubber, ginger and turmeric flourish on the lesser uplands, and in both regions there are reserved forests of valuable timber, both of virgin growth and of scientific planting. There are stretches of paddy cultivation terraced along the valleys, and paddy cultivation is also extensively carried on in the irrigated areas towards the south in Nanjinad and Edanad and in the fens and the

G. P. T. 1181. 800. 15-8-1111.

backwater reclamations in the north. The broad coast-belt and the shores of the backwaters are covered with dense cocoanut plantations, while all over the plains are grown in addition around homesteads, a variety of trees such as the areca, the jack, the mango, the tamarind and the cashewnut. Tapioca is cultivated almost everywhere in the lower levels and the raising of yams, beans and gram is considerable. The State reserved forests cover an extent of slightly less than a third of the entire area and are well timbered with teak, blackwood, ebony, jack, *anjili*, etc. The elephant, the leopard, the tiger, the bison, the bear, the sambur and a variety of small game are plentiful in the forests. Among the characteristic features of the country are the broad lagoons or backwaters forming a cheap highway for traffic from the extreme north as far south as Trivandrum, connected by navigable canals along the entire littoral, and numerous streams and rivers flowing westward to the sea. Extremes of temperature are unknown in the low country, the prevailing characteristic of which is a warm humidity. But the country cools as it climbs to the bracing heights of Peermade, the Cardamom Hills, the High Range and the Ponmudi Hills. Travancore receives a share of both the south-west and the north-east monsoons, the former in a larger measure than the latter. The south-west monsoon begins about the middle of Edavam (May—June) and the north-east monsoon commences in the month of Tulam (October-November). The rainfall is generally heavy, averaging about 89 inches per *annum*. Rice, fish and tapioca form the staple food of the people.

Population.

3. The population of the State, according to the last decennial census, taken in 1931, is 5,095,973 (2,565,073 males and 2,530,900 females), which was an increase of 27 per cent. over the figure at the previous census in 1921, which was 4,006,062. There was thus in 1931 an average density of 668 persons to the square mile. If it is calculated on the land available for cultivation, it rises to 1,072 persons per square mile.

Distribution.

The principal towns are Trivandrum (the capital), Nagercoil, Quilon, Kottayam, Alleppey, Changanacherry, Shencotta and Colachel.

Villages and village life are practically unknown except in parts of south Travancore. Elsewhere, the conditions are rural or semi-rural and the people live in detached homesteads, each nestling in its own tree-planted and walled-in garden. Hinduism,

Religion.

the religion of the Ruling Family, is the predominant religion; and its followers divided into various caste groups, constituted nearly two-thirds (3,134,888) of the entire population at the census of 1931, while the denominations of Christians, including the ancient Syrian Christians, represented nearly one-third (1,604,475), and the Mahomedans nearly one-fourteenth (353,274). The Hindus have increased by 22·9 per cent., the Christians by 36·8 per cent. and the Mahomedans by 30·6 per cent. during the last decennial period. There has long existed in the State a small body of European and American residents and their number was 673 in 1110. Except among a

Position of Women.

small section of the population, the *purdah* system is unknown in Travancore. Women generally enjoy great freedom in the State and this coupled with their general education has brought about their active participation in affairs.

4. Travancore occupies in area the nineteenth place among the Indian States and in population the third place. Hyderabad

Travancore compared with other States

which is nearly eleven times as large as Travancore is only about thrice as populous Mysore, Gwalior and the neighbouring Crown Colony of Ceylon are nearly four times as extensive, but their population is respectively, about one and one-third and three-fourths of and the same as that of Travancore. Baroda, though nearly of the same area, has only about one-half of its population.

5. The early history of Travancore is in great part shrouded in tradition; but there is little doubt that the Maha Raja is the

Historical Sketch.

representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in South

India. In later historic times, the country now comprised in Travancore consisted of some four or five separate States, the most important of which were Attingal, Venad and Desinganad, and it was with these that the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Danes, and the English first had relations. The English first settled at Anjengo which they obtained on a grant from the Queen of Attingal in 1684. Martanda Varma, the son of the Queen of Attingal, became in 1729 the *Adhipati* of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the *Ettuveetil Pillamar*, the feudal chieftains of eight *desams*, who had striven against the power of the Rajas for over a century. Thereafter he grew in strength and power and, having amalgamated the Attingal State with Venad on a treaty engagement that none but the offspring of the Ranis of Attingal shall succeed to the amalgamated State, he proceeded on a campaign of conquest with his minister Ramayyan *Dalava* and the Venad *Valia Capitan*, Eustachius Benedictus DeLannoy, a Flemish soldier who had been captured in a fight with the Dutch and whom the Raja had befriended and raised to that high position. By the time of Martanda Varma's death in 1758, practically the whole of modern Travancore had been brought under his sway. He established order, settled the country and dedicated it to Sri Padmanabha Swami and he and his successors, Rajas or Ranis of Travancore, have since ruled as the *Dasas* or *Sevinis* of the Deity. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in the Carnatic and in Mysore in the eighteenth century, the Travancore State rendered military assistance to the Company. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was included in the treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. In view of the protection of the State from possible inroads by Tippu Sultan, an arrangement was come to in 1788 with the East India Company, and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805, a new treaty was signed and the annual payment for a British subsidiary force was fixed at eight lakhs of British rupees. Since then the history of the State has been one of steady development and well-ordered progress under a succession of able and enlightened rulers.

6. The official year in Travancore is reckoned according to the Malabar Era or the *Kollam* Era said to date from the re-building of Kollam or Quilon 1110 years ago. The year begins about the middle of August. The twelve months are named after the zodiacal signs, the longest month having 32 days and the shortest 29 days. There is no leap year as in the Gregorian Calendar.

The Calendar.

7. Travancore has its own coinage of the silver *fanam* (2·25 annas), the copper *chackram* (6·74 pies) and the *cash* (0·42 pie). It mints also its own silver half-rupee (14 *chackrams*) and quarter-rupee (7 *chackrams*). The British Indian Rupee and currency notes are also in free circulation.

The Currency.

8. The State has its own postal service, known as the Anchal, and issues its own stamps. Its Anchal offices also transact savings bank business and issue *hundies* or money orders.

The Anchal.

The Ruling Family.

9. His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa, Vanchi Pala, Sir Rama Varma, Kulasekhara Kiritapati, Manney Sultan, Maha Raja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Maha Raja of Travancore, was born on the 7th November 1912, and his succession to the *Musnad* was recognised by the British Government on the 1st September 1924. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 (20th Tulam 1107). His Highness the Maha Raja is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns. The *Marumakkatayam* law governs the succession to the *Musnad* which, further, is confined to the offspring of the Attingal Ranis. Her Highness the Senior Maha Rani, (born on the 19th November 1895) and Her Highness Maha Rani Setu Parvati Bayi (born on the 8th November 1896) were adopted into the family on the 31st August 1900. His Highness the Maha Raja is the eldest son of Her Highness Maha Rani Setu Parvati Bayi. A daughter was born to Her Highness on the 17th September 1916 and a

second son on the 22nd March 1922. A daughter was born to Her Highness the Senior Maha Rani on the 30th December 1923 and a second daughter was born to Her Highness on the 23rd October 1926.

THE SILVER JUBILEE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY THE KING, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

10. One of the most memorable events of the year was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the glorious reign of His late Majesty King George V, Emperor of India. The auspicious event was hailed with joy by His Highness the Maha Raja and his subjects and was celebrated with loyal rejoicings throughout Travancore. The following extracts from the Gazette Extraordinary published in that connection contain a detailed account of the celebration :—

" Under command of His Highness the Maha Raja, the Dewan issued the following notification as a Gazette Extraordinary dated 1st April 1935 regarding the celebration in Travancore of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of His Most Gracious Majesty the King, Emperor of India :—

NOTIFICATION.

'It is the desire of His Highness the Maha Raja that the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the glorious reign of His Most Gracious Majesty the King, Emperor of India, should be celebrated throughout Travancore in a manner befitting the important and auspicious event.

'His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to command that the 6th and 7th May 1935 should be observed as public holidays throughout the State.

'His Highness notices, with satisfaction, the movement already set on foot for offering the united homage of the country to His Majesty on the occasion and feels confident that, in the public rejoicings and demonstrations in all parts of the State, the unprompted impulses of the people will show themselves equal to the feelings and sentiments which the unrivalled goodness, greatness and lustre of His Majesty's reign must ever command.

The District Officers will arrange to notify the event to the public at large so that its significance might be properly understood and suitable arrangements made for local celebration.'

"An official programme of the celebrations by the State was drawn up and the District Officers were asked to arrange for suitable local celebrations.

"The 6th and the 7th May were observed as public holidays throughout the State, in honour of the Silver Jubilee.

"Special thanksgiving services were held in churches and mosques and special *poojas* in temples throughout the State on the morning of the 6th May.

"The Jubilee celebrations began with a ceremonial parade at 6-45 A. M. on the 6th May on the Brigade Parade Ground.

"His Highness' Body Guard, the Travancore artillery, and the two Battalions of the Nayar Brigade with the Nayar Brigade Band took part in the function. The cavalry and infantry formed up in 'line.' One battery of artillery in action, according to the traditional practice, was located on each flank of the line.

"The Agent to the Governor-General arrived at 7 A. M. and was received by the Dewan and the Commandant, and was given a 'General Salute' by the troops on parade.

"His Highness the Maha Raja accompanied by Their Highnesses the Elaya Raja, Maha Rani Setu Parvati Bayi and the First Princess and Mr. Goda Varma Raja arrived at 7-5 A. M. and were received by the Dewan and the Commandant.

"His Highness the Maha Raja then proceeded to the Saluting Base, accompanied by the Commandant and was received with a Royal Salute, the Band playing the Travancore National Anthem. The Travancore Standard was broken at the head of the Flag Staff, as the Royal Salute was given by the troops.

"When His Highness the Maha Raja left the Saluting Base, the Travancore Standard was struck and the Union Jack (rolled) hoisted on the Flag Staff.

"The Commandant then assumed command of the troops, and the parade for the King-Emperor commenced. The Brigade, after sloping arms, gave a Royal Salute. The 'Union Jack' was broken at the head of the Flag Staff as the troops presented arms, and the Band played "God Save the King" in full.

"The Brigade then fired a *feu-de-joie* of three rounds, with an Artillery Salute of thirty-one guns. After the right Battery had fired the first ten rounds of the Artillery Salute, the first round of the *feu-de-joie* was fired by the infantry, and on its conclusion, the first half of "God Save the King" was played by the Band. Again, after the left Battery had fired the second ten rounds of the Artillery Salute, the second round of the *feu-de-joie* was fired by the infantry, and the second part of "God Save the King" was played by the Band. "God Save the King" in full was played after the right Battery had fired the final eleven rounds of the Artillery Salute and the infantry had fired the third round of the *feu-de-joie*.

"After the *feu-de-joie* was completed, bayonets were fixed, arms sloped, and a final Royal Salute given. As the troops presented arms, the Band again played "God Save the King" in full. Three cheers for the King-Emperor were then called for and were heartily responded to. The King-Emperor's parade then terminated, and the Union Jack was accordingly struck.

"The Travancore Standard was then re-hoisted, and the Brigade under the Commandant marched past in open column of squadrons, batteries and companies in the following order:

(*a*) His Highness the Maha Raja's Body Guard.
(*b*) The Artillery of the Nayar Brigade in two Batteries.
(*c*) First Battalion, Nayar Brigade.
(*d*) Second Battalion, Nayar Brigade.

"After the 'March Past' in open column, His Highness' Body Guard formed up and 'Trotted Past.' Then the First and Second Battalions 'Marched Past' in close column.

"His Highness the Maha Raja took the Salutes from the troops during these 'Marches Past.'

"The troops finally formed up in line of close columns on their original alignment. On the departure of His Highness the Maha Raja and the members of His Highness' party, the Brigade gave a final Salute with the Band playing the Travancore National Anthem.

"The Agent to the Governor-General's departure immediately followed that of His Highness and party, and the Brigade gave him a General Salute.

"The troops marched back to quarters at about 8 A. M.

"Many of the chief officers and the leading citizens of Trivandrum were present to witness the parade.

"From early morning the whole town was astir, and put on a holiday appearance. The roads, public buildings and private houses were gaily decorated with flags, festoons and evergreens, and inscriptions and mottoes expressing good wishes to the King-Emperor were seen on all sides.

"At 4-30 P. M. His Highness the Maha Raja held a Public Durbar in the Durbar Hall, Public Offices building, to receive from the Agent to the Governor-General a *Kharita* addressed to His Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

"His Highness the Maha Raja's Body Guard and the First and Second Battalions of the Nayar Brigade with Band and Colours paraded in the maidan in front of the Durbar Hall and were in position by 4-15 P. M. The parade was under the command of Captain W. M. Fairley. The Band was also placed in front of the Durbar Hall. The Artillery was posted on the Police parade ground to the east of the Public Offices building. The State elephants, fully caparisoned, were drawn up in the rear of the troops inside the Public Offices enclosure. The Imperial Banner presented by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the year 1877 stood behind the *Musnad.*

"His Highness the Elaya Raja arrived at the Durbar Hall at 4-20 P. M. and was received by the Dewan, the assembled troops paying the usual honours.

"His Highness the Maha Raja, escorted by the Body Guard, arrived at 4-25 P. M. and on alighting was received by the Dewan. A salute of 21 guns was fired on His Highness' arrival and the assembled troops paid the usual honours.

"Lieut. Col. Garstin, Agent to the Governor-General, escorted by a detachment of His Highness' Body Guard arrived at 4-30 P. M. in His Highness' State Carriage, the artillery and troops paying the usual honours on arrival at the Durbar Hall. He was met by the Dewan on alighting from the carriage and was received at the top of the steps by His Highness the Elaya Raja who conducted him to the centre of the Hall, where His Highness the Maha Raja welcomed him and led him to his seat, the Elaya Raja following.

"The company being assembled, the Agent to the Governor-General presented a *Kharita* from His Excellency the Viceroy, placed in a silver salver, to His Highness the Maha Raja who handed it to the Dewan to be read. On the presentation of the *Kharita* the whole assembly rose and remained standing until it was read.

"The following is the text of the *Kharita* :—

To

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi
Pala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati
Manney Sultan Maha Raja Raja Ramaraja
Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maha Raja of
Travancore.

'MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,

It is with sincere pleasure that I have heard of the preparations which Your Highness has made in order to commemorate, in a manner befitting the occasion, the twenty-fifth year of the reign of His Most Gracious Majesty the King, Emperor of India. We are all united to-day by our deep devotion to the persons of Their Majesties, and it will be specially gratifying to me to inform His Majesty of this spontaneous expression of loyalty and affection on your part,

'His Majesty has during the years of his reign set us all a magnificent example of duty and service and has gained the whole-hearted devotion and loyalty of all his subjects throughout the Empire. Never was this more clearly shown than during those terrible years of the Great War when the Ruling Princes of India freely put forth their resources and stood side by side with the people of Great Britain and His Majesty's Dominions throughout the world in defence of the Empire. That devastating struggle not only entailed vast sacrifices while the War itself endured; it gave rise to an economic upheaval which, even after the coming of peace, has continued to disturb the whole structure of the civilized world. But, as the forces of the Crown emerged triumphant from the ordeal of the War, so in the years that have followed, the resources of the Empire have stood firm against the dangers and trials that the War brought in its train. Under the protecting shelter of His Majesty's rule the Ruling Princes of India have now for long enjoyed the blessings of peace and they have been free to devote their time and attention to the welfare of their subjects and the moral and material advancement of their States.

'For India, it has been a period of great changes. We have taken a full part in the Councils of that great family, the British Commonwealth of Nations; far-reaching internal reforms have been inaugurated, and the long and earnest deliberations in which for many years now His Majesty's Government and the Princes and Peoples of India have shared, will, I earnestly hope, lead to the establishment of a greater India in the Government of which the Princes will take the part which is theirs by right of their magnificent traditions and inheritance.

'I am happy to learn that Your Highness has so readily taken the opportunity afforded by this auspicious occasion to show your just appreciation of the great benefits which you have experienced under the benign and beneficent rule of His Majesty the King.

'I can assure you that it is our Gracious Sovereign's desire to extend to you on all occasions his warm sympathy and hearty

assistance, to support your authority, enhance your personal consideration, and to maintain unbroken the cordial relations which have at all times subsisted between His Majesty's Government and Your Highness.

'I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself,'

Simla, The 25th April 1935. } Your Highness' sincere friend, (Sd.) WILLINGDON, *Viceroy and Governor-General of India* '.

"After the reading of the *Kharita* the troops presented arms and a salute of 31 guns was fired.

"At the termination of the Durbar, His Highness the Maha Raja presented *pansupari* to the Agent to the Governor General. The Agent to the Governor-General took leave of His Highness. His Highness the Maha Raja accompanied him to the centre of the hall, from where His Highness the Elaya-Raja conducted him to the top of the steps. The Dewan took the Agent to the Governor-General from His Highness the Elaya Raja and conducted him to his carriage. The Agent to the Governor-General left under the usual salutes from the artillery and the troops.

"His Highness the Maha Raja then left the Durbar Hall, a salute of 21 guns being fired and the assembled troops paying the usual honours His Highness the Elaya Raja then left the Durbar Hall, the assembled troops paying the usual honours.

"In pursuance of the programme, there was a general illumination of the town on the nights of the 6th and 7th May by the State and the public. The main roads and streets in the town, the public buildings, the Residency, the Palaces and all important private buildings were brilliantly illuminated with multi-coloured electric bulbs and flood lights and the whole town presented a gay and festive sight.

"A second State Durbar was held at 4 P. M. on the 7th May in the Durbar Hall, Public Offices building, for the presentation of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Medals by His Highness the Maha Raja. The Nayar Brigade with its Band and Colours,

and the State elephants gorgeously decorated were drawn up on the maidan in the Public Offices enclosure in front of the Durbar Hall as on the previous day. The artillery was, as usual, posted on the Police parade ground.

"His Highness the Elaya Raja arrived at the Durbar Hall at 3-55 P. M. and was received by the Dewan. The assembled troops paid the usual honours. His Highness the Maha Raja arrived at 4. P. M. and, on alighting, was received by the Dewan, the assembled troops paying the usual honours. A salute of 21 guns was fired on His Highness' arrival. The Dewan conducted His Highness to the *Musnad.* The whole assembly rose and remained standing until His Highness took his seat.

"The Jubilee medals were then presented by His Highness the Maha Raja to the following persons :—

Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E., Kt., LL. D.
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar K. C. I. E.
Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramonia Aiyar
Mr. E. Subramonia Aiyar
Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai
Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai
Mr. K. George
Mr. R. M. Statham C. I. E.
Mr. James Simpson
Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
Lieutenant K. V. Sankunni Nair
Mr. A. Nallaperumal Pillai
Mr. Malloor K. Govinda Pillai
Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose
Mr. K. P. P. Menon
Rao Sahib *Udarasiromani* T. Padmanabha Rao
Vastuvidya Kusala C. Balakrishna Rao
Rao Sahib Ullur S. Parameswara Aiyar
Mr. R. Atchuthan Pillai
Dr. K. P. Raman Pillai
Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan
Mr. T. R. Raman Pillai

Mr. Risaldar Major Mahommed Fais-ud-din
Mr. K. Sambasiva Sastri
Mr. Syed Usman
Mr. S. Adam Sait
Mr. N. G. Hayden
Mr. K. C. Karunakaran

"After the presentation of the medals, His Highness the Maha Raja left the hall, the Dewan conducting His Highness to the carriage. When His Highness left, a salute of 21 guns was fired and the assembled troops paid the usual honours. His Highness the Elaya Raja then left the hall, the Dewan leading him to the carriage under the usual honours from the assembled troops.

"At 8-30 P. M. the same evening His Highness the Maha Raja gave a State Banquet at the Kanakakunnu Palace in honour of the Silver Jubilee. The guests assembled in the reception room before 8 P. M. Mr. Goda Varma Raja arrived at 8-15 P. M.

"His Highness the Maha Raja accompanied by Her Highness Setu Parvati Bayi and Her Highness the First Princess arrived at 8-20 P. M. and was received by the Dewan and was announced by the Aide-de-Camp in attendance. The assembled guests were presented to His Highness by the Dewan and to Her Highness by Lieut. Col. Stewart, Commandant, Nayar Brigade.

"The Agent to the Governor-General arrived at 8-30 P. M. and was received by the Dewan. His Highness the Maha Raja, Her Highness the Maha Rani and Her Highness the First Princess met him in the reception room.

"The Band playing 'The Roast Beef of Old England,' His Highness the Maha Raja led the procession into the dining room followed by the Agent to the Governor-General and Her Highness the Maha Rani and all the other guests in due order of precedence.

"His Highness the Maha Raja proposed the toast of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, as well as of Her Majesty

the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family with the following speech:—

'Col. Garstin, ladies and gentlemen,

With feelings of sincere loyalty, and in full remembrance and realisation of the close ties that unite me and my State, with the person and Throne of His Majesty, I rise on this happy occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign to propose the health, the long life, and the prosperity of His Imperial Majesty the King, Emperor of India, who has completed twenty-five years of his memorable reign. It is not out of place to add that this year also marks the sixth centenary of the accession to the Throne of the first historically recorded ancestor of mine who, according to our chronicles assumed kingship of a portion of this State in the year 1335.

'The English, whose first settlement in Travancore was in 1684, very soon became the steadfast friends and allies of the successive Rulers of my State, who gave them assistance in the military campaigns of the 18th century. They, in turn, came to the help of the then Ruler of Travancore during the Mysore War which was waged with the object, among others, of defending Travancore against the hostilities of Tippu Sultan. From the time of the first treaty of alliance between Travancore and the British in 1795 up to this moment their mutual relations have been characterised by uninterrupted and close friendship; and the amity and loyalty of the Rulers towards the King have been acknowledged on several occasions, and in many ways, one of the most significant being the presentation of a banner to His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore by Queen Victoria in 1877, the year in which she assumed the title of Empress of India.

'The rejoicings on the present auspicious occasion, and the sentiments to which I give expression are, thus, not a matter of convention but the manifestation of feelings sanctified by memories of joint endeavour and reciprocal assistance, and proved by many acts of personal kindness, displayed towards the Rulers of the State by successive British Sovereigns. Also, it is not only as the embodiment of the Paramount Power that I refer to His Majesty on this occasion, but as one who by his personal qualities

and achievements in times of stress and strain, has vindicated monarchy and has elevated Kingship to a position almost unique in the history of the world, and has given a great example to those, who in their own spheres are endeavouring to keep alive the ideals of Kingship. His Majesty has, throughout his reign, identified himself with his peoples in their suffering and in their triumph, and has been rightly termed the most hardworked public servant of his day performing his many tasks in the social and political spheres with marvellous tact and unobtrusiveness and with signal success. The success has been so remarkable that to-day, amidst all the convulsions that have overtaken the world, the Crown of England stands above all parties and political creeds, as the symbol of a very real unity and as the apex of an Empire diverse in many respects, but combined in homage to His Majesty.

'To us in India, King George V is more than a distant name. His Majesty visited us when he was Prince of Wales, and again along with Her Majesty held the great Durbar in Delhi. Many Indian Rulers, including myself, who had the opportunity of paying our respects to Their Majesties in person, know that the King-Emperor takes a lively and personal interest in the problems confronting the people, and the Princes of India. They, in their turn, entertain for him not only the loyalty that is laid down as their sacred duty in their scriptures and their traditions, but the admiration and affection due to a Sovereign who combines in himself, the status and dignity of the crowned head of a great commonwealth and empire and the kindliness and tact of the head of a worldwide family.

'The identity of interests between the Crown and the States is not mere political theory, but is felt to be the result of deep sympathy and understanding on the one hand, and the feeling of guaranteed position and assured prosperity on the other.

'The unexampled enthusiasm and many-sided activities characterising this celebration are a splendid token of the gratitude of the Empire towards its Sovereign, and a most happy augury for the future,

'Ladies and gentlemen, I propose the toast of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, as well as Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family.'

"The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers, the Band playing the first six bars of 'God Save the King.'

"The Agent to the Governor-General then proposed the toast of His Highness the Maha Raja as follows: —

'Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,

You will all realise how deeply I appreciate on this great and auspicious occasion the high honour which has fallen to me of acknowledging the loyal and devoted tribute which, in the speech that we have just heard, Your Highness has paid to the great and noble qualities of our beloved Sovereign His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor and Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. As Your Highness has well said, our King-Emperor and the Royal Family have established for themselves a Royal position unique in the history of the relations between King and subject so that, by the King's grace, we have come to look upon His Imperial Majesty as the head of a family; a great family of peoples in all parts of the world forming a true fellowship of different races and bound to him by ties of affection and loyalty. And this great result has been achieved, as Your Highness has pointed out, by a wonderful personal relationship which Their Majesties have established throughout the Empire. The traditional loyalty of the Travancore Ruling Family to the British Crown is proverbial and so well-known that I need not dwell upon it; but I may be permitted here the honour of acknowledging Your Highness' expression of loyal sentiments which have so aptly and so fittingly described what Your Highness' celebrations shew forth. I shall of course take the necessary steps for the due submission of these sentiments to His Imperial Majesty.

'All of us must have been greatly interested in the reference Your Highness made to the fact that this occasion marks also the sixth centenary of the accession of the first historically recorded ancestor of Your Highness to the Kingship of a portion of

Travancore State in the year 1335. Allow me, Your Highness, on behalf of all those whom I have the honour to represent and for myself to offer Your Highness our warmest congratulations on this very happy coincidence. I followed with great interest the sketch Your Highness gave of the first coming of the English to Travancore State in the year 1684, and the beginnings of the subsequent relationship which great historical events fashioned between the successive Rulers of your State and the English. Let me assure Your Highness that the reputation of the House of Travancore for tolerance to all creeds and classes has been appreciated by no community more than by the one which is composed of, in its widest sense, the "English" race. Speaking on their behalf let me add, Your Highness, how I will know that no community in this State has a higher regard for the person of Your Highness nor cherishes a more earnest, sincerer wish for the welfare and happiness of Your Highness and the Ruling Family of Travancore.

'The manner in which this great Jubilee is being celebrated in Travancore State it will be a great pleasure to me to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy; and I know that the various functions and festivities that are being held in honour of it throughout the State will be greatly appreciated. As Your Highness has said, this display of loyal enthusiasm characterising these celebrations is indeed splendid evidence of the gratitude we all of us feel towards our beloved Sovereign and is a most happy augury for the future. Your Highness, in early manhood the future is yours; perhaps just at the moment it may seem as though the shattered wrecks of some world hopes "lie thicker on the strand;" but the great and noble example of the King-Emperor in years of stress and manifold difficulties will ever be an inspiration for steadfastness and courage. I am confident that by reliance on your own qualities and faith in yourself, Your Highness, with loyal devotion to the head of the British Commonwealth of Nations will, with God's aid, carry forward in high endeavour to full achievement the great traditions of the Travancore Ruling House.'

'Ladies and gentlemen, I will now ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of His Highness the Maha Raja; to

thank him for his hospitality to-night; to express our appreciation of his celebrations of the Jubilee of our Most Gracious Sovereign His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor; and to wish His Highness and the Ruling Family of Travancore all happiness and welfare in the future.'

"The toast was received with enthusiastic cheers; and the band played the Travancore National Anthem in full.

"The banquet over, a short interval was spent in conversation before His Highness and the guests went out into the garden to witness a display of fireworks in the premises of the Kanakakunnu Palace. At the conclusion of the fireworks the Agent to the Governor-General left the Kanakakunnu Palace. His Highness the Maha Raja left the Palace then, followed by Her Highness the Maha Rani, Her Highness the First Princess and Mr. Goda Varma Raja. Large crowds had assembled to witness the show.

Demonstrations by the people.

"A Public meeting was held at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, on Monday the 28th January 1935, with Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibulla, Dewan of Travancore in the chair, to concert measures for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King-Emperor in a fitting manner and to raise contributions for a Travancore Silver Jubilee Fund and for the Silver Jubilee Fund organised by His Excellency the Viceroy. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

(1) 'That this public meeting of the people of Travancore expresses its profound joy at the approaching Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King-Emperor's accession to the Throne and resolves to celebrate the happy event in a befitting manner.

(2) 'That a telegram of congratulations be despatched to reach His Majesty on the 6th May 1935.

(3) That contributions be raised for the expenses of the celebrations, for a Travancore Silver Jubilee Fund and for the Silver Jubilee Fund organised by His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

(4) 'That a general committee consisting of the persons mentioned in the Appendix, with M. R. Ry. Dewan Bahadur V. S. Subramonia Aiyar Avl., as President, Messrs. Rao Sahib

Udarasiromani T. Padmanabha Rao, E. J. Philipose, C. Madhavan Pillai and G. V. Venkatakrishnaiah, as Joint Secretaries and Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai, as Treasurer, be formed to carry out the above resolutions.

(5) 'That a Working Committee consisting of the following persons be formed with power to co-opt up to a total strength of 30, to conduct the celebrations and to do all that may be necessary to carry out the object of the meeting.'

* * * *

"The message from His Highness the Maha Raja, calling upon the people to celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner, was heartily responded to by the public. Subscriptions poured in from all parts of the State and the collections up to 27th May 1935 amounted to Rs. 40,423-0-3, besides the donation of a lakh of rupees by His Highness the Maha Raja to His Majesty the King-Emperor's Silver Jubilee Fund.

"In the name of the people of Travancore the Central Committee sent the following message of congratulations to Their Majesties through the Agent to the Governor-General :—

> 'The people of Travancore beg respectfully to convey to Your Majesties their loyal and sincere congratulations and felicitations on the happy occasion of Your Majesties' Silver Jubilee, and pray for Your Majesties' long life and happiness.'

"Another message of loyal felicitations and greetings from the Municipal Council, Trivandrum, was also communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General, for due submission to Their Majesties.

Celebrations in the Trivandrum Division.

"On the 6th and 7th May there were festivities in Trivandrum for the entertainment of all classes of people. Rope-dancing, *Ottamthullal*, *Kathakali*, *Thiruvathirakali*, wrestling and circus were some of the gaieties provided.

"The owners of private buildings, shops, etc., decorated the frontage of their buildings in a manner befitting the great occasion.

"Poor feeding was held between 12 noon and 3 P. M. on the 6th May at four centres of the town, *viz.*, Kumarapuram Kanjipura, old jail premises inside the Fort, Konchiravila Kanjipura and Poojapura maidan. The inmates of the hospitals at Oolampara were also fed. The local municipality also conducted a poor feeding. Over 15,000 persons in all were sumptuously fed.

"At 4 P. M. on the same day, a treat was given to the school girls. Refreshments were also provided to the school children who assembled at the Attakulangara Vernacular High School. After refreshments, they started in procession from the above school and accompanied by the Police band proceeded to the Vellayambalam square and back to the Cavalry Parade ground. During the procession the boys shouted cheers to Their Majesties and His Highness the Maha Raja.

"At 7 P. M. a huge bonfire was lit at the Cavalry Parade ground. The bonfire pile was 20 ft. square and 18 ft. high and it blazed steadily for an hour.

"At 4 P. M. on the 8th May a combined Rally of the Boy Scouts and Girl-Guides was held in the premises of the Law College. His Highness the Maha Raja, the Chief Scout, His Highness the Elaya Raja, the Chief Cub, and Her Highness the First Princess, the Chief Guide, attended the function. At the close of the Rally, His Highness the Maha Raja proposed three cheers to Their Majesties which were lustily responded to.

"The celebrations in the mofussil stations were also conducted on a grand scale by the respective taluk committees with the hearty co-operation of the people.

Quilon Division.

"Local Committees were organised in all the taluks of the Division with the respective Tahsildars or Presidents of Municipalities, as Presidents of the Committees. The public readily responded to the appeal to commemorate the occasion in a suitable manner. All the public and private buildings were beautifully decorated on the 6th and 7th May and the celebrations were commenced with the firing of petards and hoisting of the Union Jack. Special thanksgiving services were held in mosques

and churches and *poojas* were performed in temples. In all the taluks, processions of school children were held with portraits of Their Majesties and of His Highness the Maha Raja, tastefully decorated and carried on caparisoned elephants accompanied by band and music. Refreshments were given to school children and sports were held in almost all the taluks. The feeding of the poor was a characteristic feature of the celebrations in all places. Public meetings, variety entertainments, fireworks and illuminations were conducted in all the taluks of the Division.

Kottayam Division.

"The public spared no pains to make the celebrations a grand success. Committees were formed of the officials and leading citizens at all the taluk head-quarters and at Poonjar, and the celebrations were conducted in a systematic manner according to the programmes carefully drawn up. The public and private buildings at headquarters and important mofussil centres were magnificently decorated and the advent of the happy day was announced everywhere by the firing of a volley of 101 *Kathinas* at sun rise on the 6th May. Special *poojas* and thanksgiving services were conducted in temples, churches and mosques. Processions with caparisoned elephants bearing the portraits of Their Majesties and of His Highness the Maha Raja, public meetings, poor feeding, sports, variety entertainments, fireworks and illuminations formed the main items of the celebrations.

Devicolam Division.

"At Devicolam the celebrations were conducted on the 7th May in order to enable the local people to attend the functions at Munnar and Pallivasal which were fixed to take place on the 6th May. The celebrations began with the firing of petards which was continued till 3 P. M. Procession and sports were also held and the European ladies and gentlemen were treated to tea at the Commissioner's Bungalow. A public meeting was held at 4 P. M. after which refreshments were served to the Indian ladies and gentlemen who attended the meeting. The whole town was brilliantly illuminated at night. The celebrations at Peermade, Munnar, Pallivasal and other places in the Division were similarly conducted with great enthusiasm and eclat."

* * * *

VISIT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA OF COCHIN.

11. During the year under report His Highness the Maha Raja of Cochin paid a visit to the State. His Highness arrived at Trivandrum on the 20th Kanni 1110 and was received at the Central Railway Station by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore with due distinction and respect. Fitting demonstrations and festivities marked His Highness' stay at Trivandrum. After visiting some of the chief institutions at the Capital. the honoured guest proceeded to Cape Comorin on the 23rd Kanni for worshipping at the Cape and Suchindram temples. Some places of interest in South Travancore, such as Vattakotta and Tamaracolam, were also visited by His Highness on the way. Returning to Trivandrum on the 25th Kanni, His Highness left for Tripunitturai early the next morning. *En route* His Highness halted at Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam and worshipped at the temples at Warkalai, Asramam, Ambalapuzhai, Chengannur, Ettumanoor and Vaikam.

CONFERMENT OF 'G. C. I. E.' ON HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

12. During the year His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor of India was pleased to confer on His Highness the Maha Raja the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

CONFERMENT OF TITLES BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

13. In connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maha Raja in November 1934 His Highness was pleased to confer the title of '*Udarasiromani*' on Rao Sahib Mr. T. Padmanabha Rao, retired Anchal Superintendent, and of '*Vasthuvidya kusala*' on Mr. C. Balakrishna Rao, B. E., C. E., Water Works and Drainage Engineer to Government.

TOURS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

14. His Highness the Maha Raja accompanied by Her Highness Maha Rani Setu Parvathi Bayi, the Elaya Raja, the First Princess Kartika Tirunal Lakshmi Bayi and Captain Goda Varma Raja started from Trivandrum at 10-20 A. M. on the 13th

First Tour.

September 1934 by car for Shencotta. Halting at the Nedumangad campshed *en route* for half an hour for *Amrithu*, His Highness the Maha Raja and party arrived at the Shencotta Railway Station at 1·40 P. M. and from there entrained for Madras by the Shencotta Passenger. Their Highnesses and party arrived at Madras on the evening of the 14th September and on the same night started from there by the Calcutta Mail, reaching Calcutta on the morning of the 16th September. On the return journey, His Highness the Maha Raja and party reached Madras from Calcutta on the 2nd October 1934 and arrived at Trivandrum on the evening of the 3rd October 1934.

Second Tour.

His Highness the Maha Raja, accompanied by Her Highness Maha Rani Setu Parvati Bayi, the Elaya Raja, the First Princess and Captain Goda Varma Raja left Trivandrum by car at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, the 12th of December 1934 and halted at the Government House, Quilon, that night. Their Highnesses entrained at 9-39 the following morning and arrived at Madras at 7-15 A. M. on the 14th. An Aide-de-Camp from Government House and a large gathering received Their Highnesses at the Egmore Railway Station. Their Highnesses stayed at the Cochin House, Madras, which was kindly placed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Cochin at their disposal. His Highness the Maha Raja and His Excellency Lord Erskine exchanged visits between 11 A. M. and 12 noon on the 14th and later, Their Highnesses lunched at Government House.

Leaving Madras on the night of the 15th, Their Highnesses reached Howrah on the morning of the 17th December and proceeded to 38, Theatre Road, Calcutta, which had been engaged for Their Highnesses' stay at Calcutta. On the afternoon of the 14th of January, Their Highnesses left Calcutta for Delhi, reaching it on the afternoon of the next day. Their Highnesses resided at the Travancore House, New Delhi.

Among the chief events of the tour, the luncheon given to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon, which was attended, among other prominent personages, by His

Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Rulers of Sikkim and Bhutan, and the dinner to Their Highnesses of Indore, Her Highness the Maha Rani of Cooch Behar, His Highness of Tripura and His Highness of Mandi, require special mention. Their Highnesses also attended similar functions on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and other distinguished personages. At Calcutta, His Highness was also invited to visit Kaviraj Gananath Sen's Ayurvedic Institution and was presented with an address.

Their Highnesses started from Delhi on the evening of the 20th of February on the return journey to the State and reached Quilon on the evening of Saturday the 23rd February. Their Highnesses halted at Quilon for two days and started on the evening of the 25th for Munnar, halting at Kottayam for the night and reaching Munnar on the evening of the 26th. Their Highnesses halted at Munnar on the 27th and 28th. This being the first visit of a Maha Raja of Travancore to the pretty hill station, Munnar was *en fete* and Their Highnesses were entertained by the European residents to a Grand Party and pyrotechnic display. Races were held and His Highness was pleased to present the High Range Club with a challenge cup. On the afternoon of the 1st of March, His Highness laid the corner stone of the power house for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme at the selected site, about 5 miles below Munnar and after the function, visited the Pallivasal Colony, which has been subsequently named "Chitrapuram". Their Highnesses left the next day for Neriamangalam, where His Highness performed the opening ceremony of the Neriamangalam Bridge across the Periyar, and thence proceeded after a short halt to Vaikam where they arrived the same evening. Spending the next day at Vaikam, Their Highnesses started on the morning of the 4th of March and, after worshipping at Ettumanur temple on the way, reached the Capital at 5-30 in the evening, halting at Kottarakara for a short respite. The departure of His Highness on tour and the return to the Capital were both public.

Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan, B. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government was the Tour Agent in connection with both the tours.

The British Representative.

15. In the year 1800 A. D. the first British Resident accredited to the Court of Travancore took up his residence in the State. British Residents continued until October 1923 when Travancore having been taken into direct relations with the Government of India, the British Resident's title was altered to that of Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States. Lieut. Col. D. M. Field C. I. E., who was Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States from 21st November 1932, continued as such till the 22nd February 1935 when he was succeeded by Lieut. Col. W. A. M. Garstin C. B. E., who continued as Agent to the Governor-General during the rest of the year.

CHAPTER II.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

The Ruler.

The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative. For more than half a century, the Maha Rajas of Travancore have treated the revenues of the State as public funds in the strict sense of the term, appropriating to their own use only a very modest civil list which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. The proportion of the civil list to the total revenue is very small. The percentage was 8·76 in 1062, 6·86 in 1072, 6·57 in 1082, 4·04 in 1092, 3·83 in 1102, 4·22 in 1109 and 4·39 in 1110 M. E.

The Chief Executive Officer.

2. The Government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maha Raja. The Minister is designated Dewan. He is appointed by a *Neet* or commission under Sign Manual. The Dewan is assisted by an organised secretariat closely resembling that of the Government of India and a public service constituted more or less on the British Indian model.

Administration.

3. The entire administration is carried on through several well-organised departments. The activities of these departments are separately and briefly described in the following chapters. Every administrative head has to address his proposals to the Government and these recommendations are carefully considered in the Secretariat and, where necessary, are scrutinised by the Account and Audit Office. The decisions of the Government, which in olden times were issued over the signature of the head of the administration in the form of *Chattavariolas* on palm leaves and later on in vernacular communications on paper, have for some years past been issued in English by the Chief Secretary to Government in the form of orders, proceedings or letters. The

commands of the Ruler are always issued in the form of Proclamations or *Neets* under Sign Manual. Except for purposes of legislation and the conduct of important ceremonies of State, the Ruler rarely issues such direct commands in matters affecting the public administration. All notifications, proceedings and other matters to be made known generally are published in the *Government Gazette* which is issued every Tuesday in English and in the vernacular. The Gazette is now in its seventy-third year. The history of Travancore for nearly a century without interruption reveals the fact that the administration, early and steadily adapting itself to modern forms of Government without entirely losing its Hindu characteristics and ideals, has been conducted with a view to the progressive well-being of the country. A Code of Regulations for Travancore was first promulgated in 1835 A. D. Of these, Regulations I to VII of 1010 M. E. provided for the working, powers and jurisdiction of law courts. Parts of Regulations I and IV survive on the Statute Book. Both relate to interest awardable in decrees. As the years go by, Travancore has become an increasingly active "Legislation State."

Taxation.

4. The revenue of the State is derived mainly from a system of (*a*) direct taxation, (*b*) indirect taxation, (*c*) commercial services and (*d*) levies in connection with specific services. Taxation is covered by authority conferred by various statutory enactments; the tax-payer's obligations are defined and known; and collection is made on an established system. There are only two sources of revenue by direct taxation, *viz.*, land revenue and income tax. The incidence of taxation per head of the population in the case of land revenue was, in the year under report, Re. 0·77. Taxes falling within the second category are for the most part duties on raw products or manufactured goods exported from Travancore, such as tea, coir, fibre, yarn and other products of the cocoanut palm, pepper, salted fish, turmeric, vegetable oils, etc. There is also a system of import duties based mainly on the British Indian tariff. The general stamp revenue is also appreciable. Next come indirect taxes, both fiscal and restraining in character, such as import duty on foreign liquor

and excise on country liquor. The income derived from salt and tobacco is considerable. The commercial and quasi-commercial departments yielding revenue are the Forest, Anchal and Railways. Under class (*d*) is an appreciable income derived from such specific services as registration of documents, court fees and tolls.

Application of Revenue.

5. The budget is framed annually and assigns most of the income of the year to the well-being of the people. Education, public health, medical relief, the protection of person and property, the administration of justice, and the provision of communications and irrigation facilities consume the bulk of the revenue.

The Legislature.

Early Constitution.

6. The Legislative Council was brought into existence so long ago as 1888 and was the first institution of the kind in an Indian State. The first Council had a minimum of five members and a maximum of eight, of whom not less than two were non-officials. These non-officials were nominated by the Government. The Council was purely a deliberative body for purposes of legislation and had no administrative functions. The Ruler's right of legislation, independently of the Council, remained unimpaired. The Council had plenary powers of legislation subject to the Ruler's assent before a measure could pass into law. The only other restriction was that, in introducing a measure affecting the public revenues of the State or by which any charge was imposed on such revenues, the member introducing it had to obtain the previous sanction of the Dewan. Every member, official and non-official, had independent powers of discussion and voting. In 1898, the Council was enlarged, the minimum number of members being raised to 8 and the maximum to 15, the proportion of non-officials being fixed at two-fifths of the total number. The previous sanction of the Dewan was made necessary not only for measures affecting public revenues but also for those affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class. The Council was not allowed to entertain any measure affecting the Ruling Family or the relations with the Paramount

Power. The non-official members were at first nominated and latterly four of them, one for each of the four Revenue Divisions of the State, were appointed on the recommendation of the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, a representative institution which continued to exist until the promulgation of the Legislative Reforms Regulation in 1932. The Council was again remodelled in 1919 by Regulation I of 1095 M. E. which was promulgated directly by the late Maha Raja. Provision was made for granting the people the right of electing members to the Council, while reserving to the Government the right of nominating some of the non-official members. The strength was raised to 25 and a bare official majority was provided for. A limited right to interpellate the Government and to discuss the annual budget was conceded. The Council retained the old powers of legislation except that it was expressly prohibited from considering and enacting any measure affecting the provisions of the Regulation itself, that is to say, it could not alter its own constitution. The prerogative of the Ruler to make and pass Regulations independently of the Council was expressly affirmed. The Council was again enlarged by Regulation II of 1097, promulgated by the Ruler direct. The strength of the Council was raised to 50, of whom, 28 were elected and 22 nominated. Only 15 out of the latter were officials. The Dewan was made the President of the Council, but a Deputy President, not necessarily an official, was also appointed to preside at the meetings of the Council in the absence of the President. The Council was invested with powers of voting on the budget, moving resolutions and asking questions. The power of certification of budget demands refused or reduced by the Council and of legislative measures thrown out or altered was reserved. All persons who paid an annual land tax of Rs. 5, or a municipal tax of Rs. 3 and, in the town of Trivandrum, which returned one member, of Re. 1, or professional tax to a municipality or income tax to Government, and all graduates of recognised universities, were eligible to vote in the general constituencies, provided they were not under twenty-one years of age. Women were placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of the franchise and of membership. Every legislative measure passed by the Council required the assent of the Ruler.

7. The legislature was again reconstituted by the Legislative Reforms Regulation, II of 1108. The main feature of this Regulation is the constitution of a bi-cameral legislature, with wide powers, *viz.*, the Travancore Sri Mulam Assembly and the Travancore Sri Chitra State Council. The Assembly consists of seventy-two members, of whom sixty-two are non-officials and ten officials. The non-officials form 83 per cent. of the number of members. Forty-three non-official members are elected by general territorial constituencies and five by the special constituencies representing commerce, planters and *jenmies*. Fourteen non-official seats are reserved for nomination by Government in order to give representation to minority communities and other inadequately represented interests. The Dewan is the President of the Assembly, but a Deputy President, elected by the Assembly, is empowered to preside at meetings in the absence of the President. Provision is also made for the nomination of a panel of chairmen. The State Council is composed of thirty-seven members, of whom, twenty-seven or 73 per cent. are non-officials and ten officials. Sixteen non-official members represent the general territorial constituencies and six members are elected by special interests such as commerce, *jenmies*, planters, municipalities and political pensioners. Five non-officials are nominated by Government. The Dewan is the President of the Council also. A panel of chairmen is also nominated.

Reform of the Legislature.

The Sri Mulam Assembly.

The Sri Chitra State Council.

8. The equality of women with men in the matter of voting and of membership in regard to both Chambers is maintained. All persons who are registered holders, inamdars, tenants or *kudiyans* of land the annual value of which is not less than rupees five, persons who are assessed in a municipality to land or building tax of not less than Re. 1 or to professional tax of any amount, persons who are assessed to income-tax, all graduates of recognised universities in the British Empire who are not

Franchise.

undergoing a course of instruction in a recognised institution, and all discharged, retired or pensioned military officers of the Nayar Brigade or of His Majesty's Army or Navy, residing in Travancore, are eligible for the exercise of the franchise in the general constituencies of the Assembly, provided they are not under twenty-one years of age. The franchise for the State Council follows mainly the heads of qualifications for that relating to the Assembly but is fixed upon a higher standard. The property qualification is fixed at the payment of an annual land tax of Rs. 25 or a municipal tax of Rs. 5 and the educational qualification is limited to graduates of ten years' standing. Those who earn a monthly pension of not less than one hundred rupees on retirement from Government service are also eligible to vote in the general constituencies. Persons below the age of thirty are not eligible as voters or candidates to the State Council.

Powers of the Legislature.

9. Both Houses of the Legislature have the right to initiate and pass legislation, to discuss the annual budget and to ask questions and move resolutions on matters of general public interest. All legislative measures generally require the assent of both Chambers before they can be passed into law. The new legislature not only retains all the old powers of legislation but is also free to consider many matters which were not open to discussion before. Measures affecting the Ruling Family, the relations with the Paramount Power and the provisions of the Legislative Reforms Regulation are removed from the cognisance of the legislature. The old provisions relating to the emergency powers of legislation and other powers vested in the Dewan and the Ruler's prerogative to legislate independently of the legislature are retained. The budget is presented to both Houses. The Assembly has a larger control than the State Council over finance, since the former has the right to reduce or omit the grants forming part of a demand, while the latter has to deal with each demand as a whole and is not entitled to move for reduction of the grant or any items of the grant comprising the demand. Provision is made for the constitution of Joint

Committees comprised of an equal number of members from both Chambers to settle any difference of opinion arising between the two Chambers. A Public Accounts Committee is constituted to deal with the audit and appropriation of the accounts of Government. The right of asking supplementary questions is extended to all members and is not restricted to the member asking the question. These constitutional reforms form a substantial advance in the devolution of powers on the representatives of the people, in the best interests of the State.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

The following statement compares the revenue and expenditure of 1110 with those of the previous year:—

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees).

Revenue.

Head of Account.	1109 Rs.	1110 Rs.	Difference Increase + Decrease —
Land Revenue ...	37·10	30·38	—6·71
Taxes on Income ...	3·81	5·22	+1·41
Salt ...	22·26	22·11	— ·15
Excise			
Tobacco ...	24·80	22·57	—2·23
Abkari and Opium ...	23·48	25·41	+1·93
Customs ...	40·69	39·26	—1·43
Excise Duty on Matches ...	...	3·22	+3·23
Forest ...	12·84	13·46	+ ·62
Stamps ...	23·16	22·59	— ·57
Registration ...	5·29	4·92	— ·37
Interest ...	14·71	14·14	— ·57
Education ...	8·95	8·10	— ·85
Public Works (including Maramat) ...	8·04	8·22	+ ·18
Productive Irrigation (Net) ...	1·30	·51	— ·79
Railway (Do.) ...	·05	·58	+ ·53
Anchal (Do.) ...	·24	·37	+ ·13
Electricity and Telephone (Do.) ...	...	...	— ...
Willingdon Water Works (Do.) ...	(—) ·13	(—) ·51	— ·38
Other items ...	7·69	6·40	—1·19
Total of Ordinary Receipts ...	234·27	227·02	—7·25
Capital Receipts.			
Sale Proceeds of Government Lands ...	·83	·88	+·05
Total of Capital Receipts ...	·83	·88	+ ·05
Grand Total of Receipts ...	235·10	227·90	—7·20

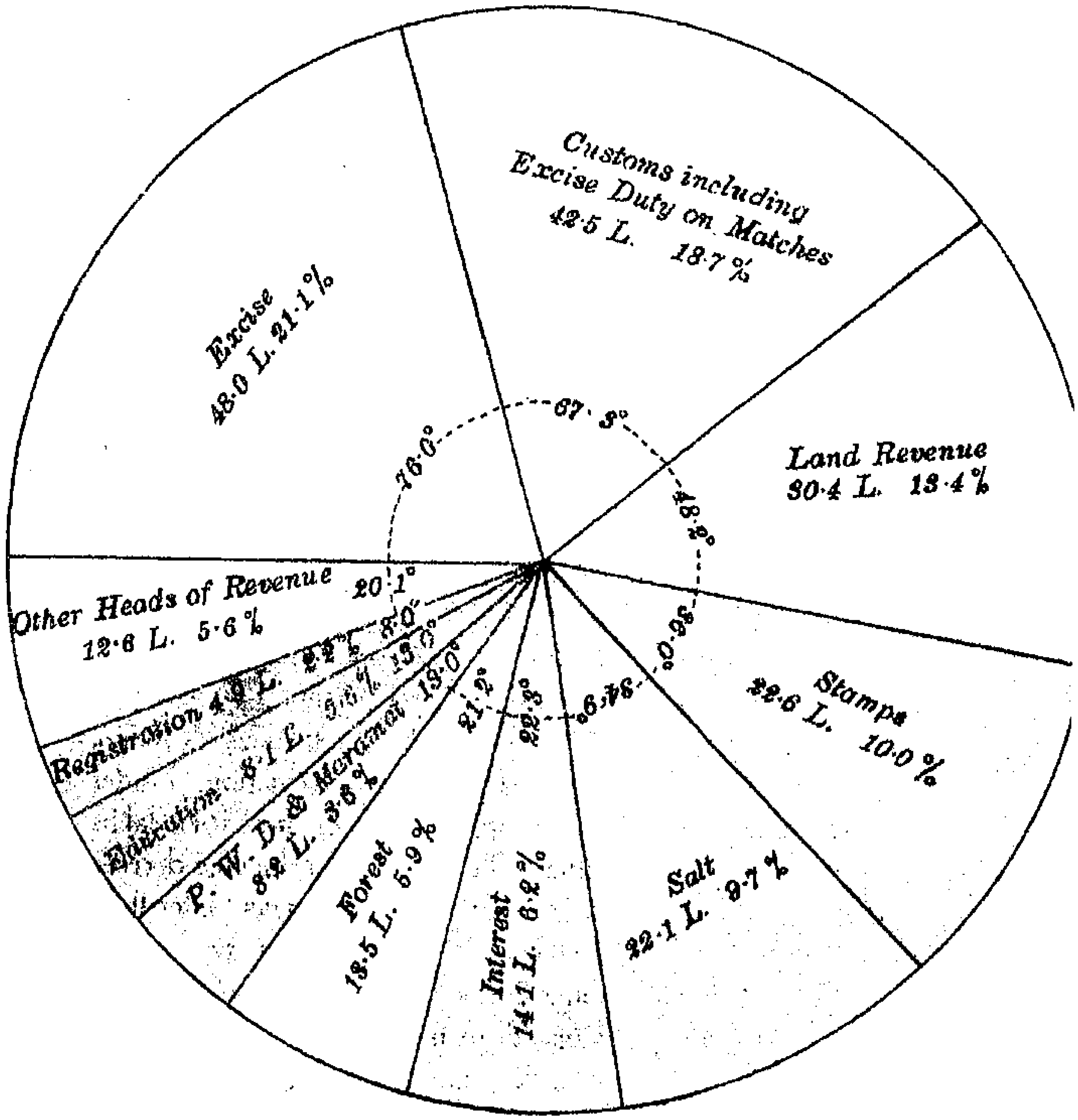
Expenditure.

Head of Account.	1109 Rs.	1110 Rs.	Difference Increase + Decrease —
Land Revenue and Taxes on Income .	10·36	10·19	·17
Salt, Excise and Customs ..	6·51	6·33	— ·18
Forest ..	7·70	8·08	+ ·38
Stamps ...	·70	·66	— ·04
Registration ...	3·36	3·22	— ·14
Interest ..	6·53	6·91	+ ·38
Palace, including Paniyaram, Stables, and Tours outside the State ...	19·51	15·14	— 4·37
General Administration ...	4·97	5·28	+ ·31
Administration of Justice ...	12·26	12·19	·07
Army	5·74	6·14	+ ·40
Police ..	7·02	7·10	+ ·08
Education ...	16·91	17·23	+ ·32
Agriculture and Fisheries ...	1·83	1·90	+ ·07
Industries ...	1·47	1·54	+ ·07
Medical, Public Health and Sanitation ...	12·21	11·57	— ·64
Devaswoms (including contribution to Devaswom Fund and State Charities) ...	19·79	17·40	—2·39
Subsidy ...	8·11	8·11	...
Miscellaneous Political Expenditure ...	4·75	3·33	1·42
Pensions, including Political Pensions .	15·24	15·60	+ ·36
Public Works, including Protective Irrigation, Maramat, etc., ...	37·58	35·46	—2·12
Other items ...	7·49	8·09	+ ·60
Total of Ordinary Expenditure ...	240·04	231·47	8,57
Capital Expenditure			
Quilon-Trivandrum Railway ..	·15	·05	—·10
Other Railways ..	·36	1·01	+ ·65
The Willingdon Water Works, ...	4·60	2·49	—2·11
Trivandrum Electric Supply and Telephone ..	(—)7·93	...	+7·93
Bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar .	1·29	1·69	+ ·40
Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme ...	(—) ·71	...	+·71
Total of Capital Expenditure ...	(—)2·24	5·24	+7·18
Grand Total of Expenditure	237·80	236·71	—1·09

Proportion of Gross Revenue Receipts of the State.

For 1110 M. E. under the various Heads to the total ordinary Revenue.

(In lakhs of Rupees)



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM

The ordinary revenue and expenditure charged to revenue for the year were Rs. 227·02 lakhs and Rs. 231·47 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 234·27 lakhs and Rs. 240·04 lakhs. The ordinary transactions of the year thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 4·45 lakhs as against a deficit of Rs. 5·77 lakhs in the previous year. The receipts from the sale of government lands amounted to Rs. 0·88 of a lakh as against Rs. 0·83 of a lakh in 1109. The capital expenditure not charged to revenue in the year under report was Rs. 5·24 lakhs and is exclusive of the expenditure incurred on the electricity and telephone schemes which are now accounted for under Debt Heads as investments under reproductive works. As a result of the ordinary and capital transactions, the Government Account balance which stood at Rs. 117·03 lakhs at the beginning of the year was reduced to Rs. 108·22 lakhs at its close.

Revenue.

2. The ordinary revenue of the year was as stated above Rs. 227·02 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 189·12 lakhs or 83·3 per cent. of the total collections was derived from the principal heads of revenue, *viz*, Land Revenue, Taxes on Income, Salt, Excise, Customs including duty on matches, Forest, Stamps and Registration. The statement given above compares the receipts of the year under the several major heads with those of the previous year. It will be seen therefrom that while the revenue showed appreciable improvement in the year under report under the major heads, Taxes on Income, Abkari and Opium, Forest and Railways, there was a fall under the major heads, Land Revenue, Tobacco, Customs, Education and Productive Irrigation. Under Taxes on Income there was an improvement of Rs. 1·41 lakhs which was due mainly to better collections under Income derived from business. The Abkari revenue of the year was better than that of 1109 by Rs. 1.93 lakhs. This increase was under license fee and duty on country liquor and toddy due partly to the larger number of trees licensed for tapping and partly to better collections. The receipts from the excise duty on matches on account of price of banderols and license fees, which was brought into force at the close of 1109, amounted to Rs. 3·22 lakhs as against Rs. 611 only in 1109. The increase of Rs. 0·62 of a

lakh under Forest was due to larger disposal of royal trees and junglewood by Government agency. The working of the railway during the year ended March 1935 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 0·58 of a lakh as against Rs. 0·05 of a lakh realised in 1109. The items under which the fall in revenue was marked have been mentioned already. Under Land Revenue the fall was very heavy being Rs. 6·74 lakhs. This abnormal fall was due mainly to the general remissions sanctioned by Government on account of economic depression and partly to the extension of time granted for payment of tax for 1110 till the last day of Kanni 1111. There was a fall of Rs. 2·23 lakhs in Tobacco revenue due to lesser consumption. Under Customs there was a fall of Rs. 4·18 lakhs under exports due chiefly to the reduction of the tariff values on the products of the cocoanut tree. This fall has been made up to a certain extent by the increase of Rs 0·38 of a lakh under Imports, of Rs. 2·29 lakhs under net receipts from the Cochin Harbour scheme and of Rs. 0·10 of a lakh under duty on tea. The net result of the above was a fall of Rs. 1·43 lakhs under Customs. Under Education there was a fall of Rs. 0·87 of a lakh. This was due to the remission of school fees sanctioned by Government with effect from Kanni 1110. The net receipts under Productive Irrigation representing Land Revenue due to Irrigation fell by Rs. 0·79 of a lakh due to the general remission of tax sanctioned in 1110.

Expenditure.

3. The expenditure charged to revenue fell from Rs. 240·04 lakhs in 1109 to Rs. 231·47 lakhs in 1110 or by Rs. 8·57 lakhs. The major heads under which the savings in expenditure were appreciable were Palace (including *Panivagai*, His Highness the Maha Raja's Garage and Stables, and tours outside the State), Devaswoms including contribution to the Devaswom Fund, Miscellaneous Political Expenditure and Public Works (including Maramat, Protective Irrigation etc.). Under the other major heads, the variations are small. The higher expenditure in 1109 under Palace, *Panivagai* etc., was due to the *Pallikettu* of the First Princess and special works in the Kaudiar Palace.

Proportion of Expenditure of the State.

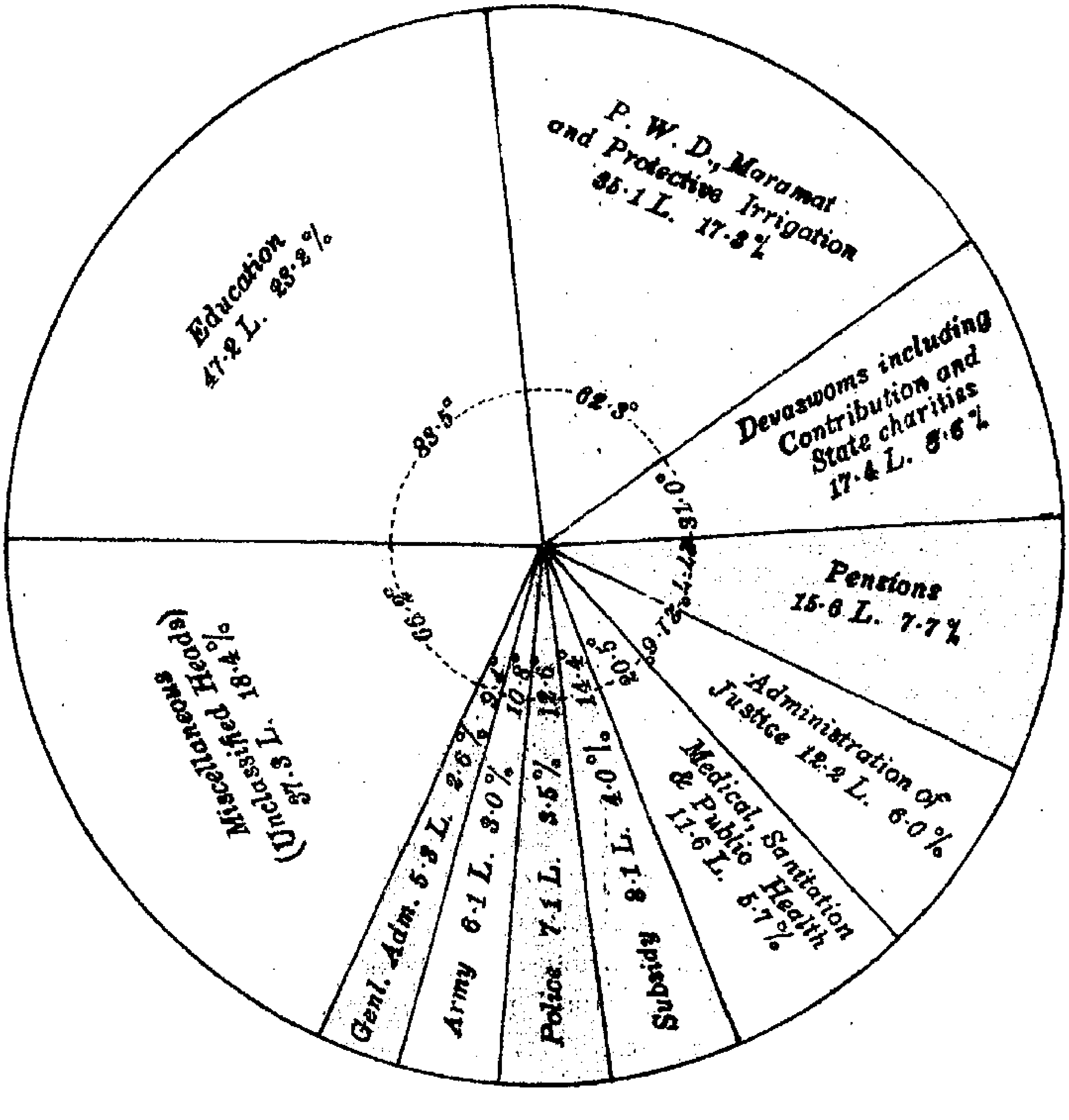
For 1110 M. E. under the various Heads to the total

Expenditure (charged to Revenue)

Excluding 'collection charges' treated as

'Direct Demands on Revenue'.

(In lakhs of Rupees).



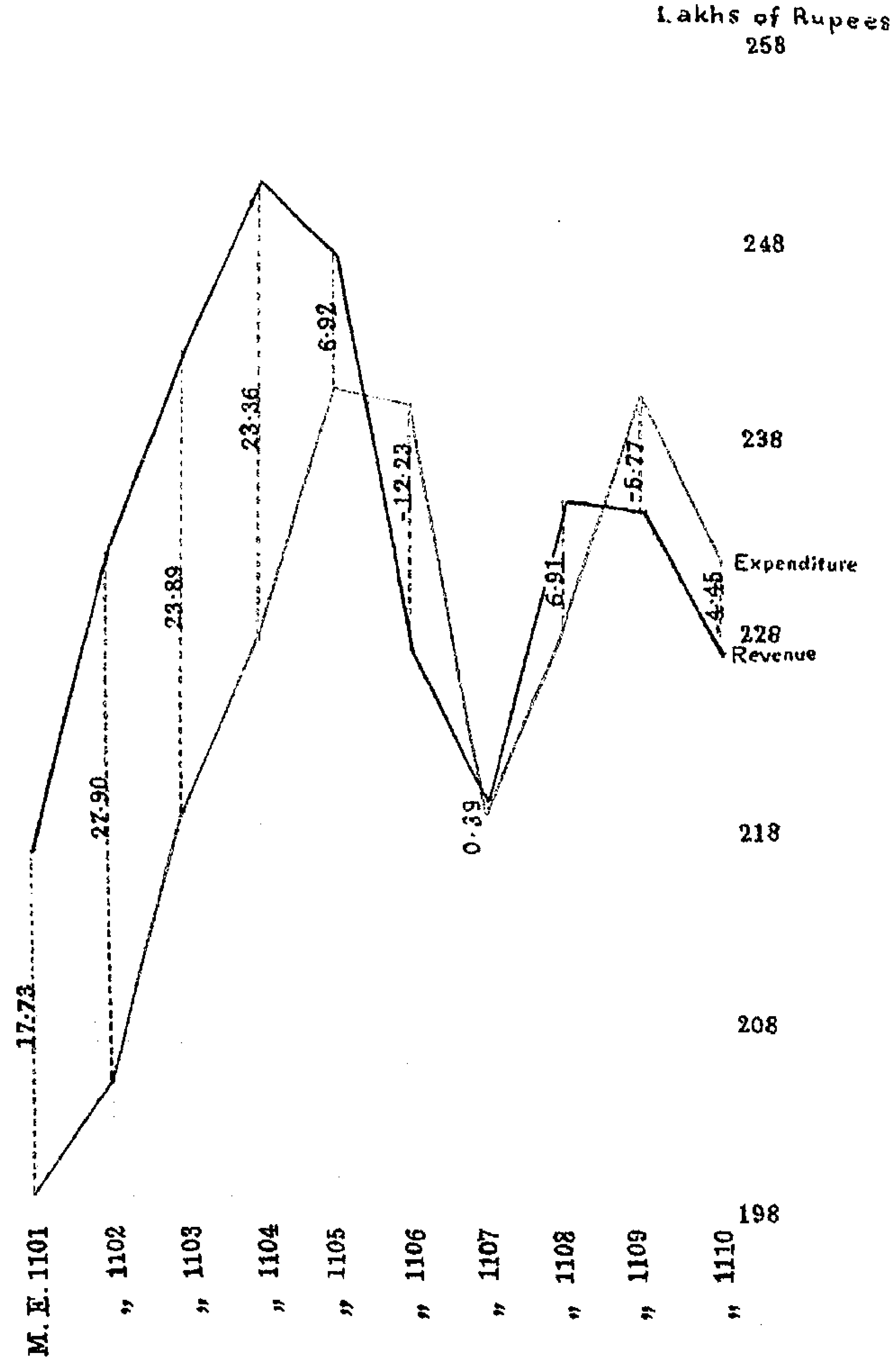
LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

REVENUE

(Excluding Sale Proceeds of Government Lands)

AND EXPENDITURE

(Charged to Revenue).



Note :- Cost of Collection of Revenue is included under Expenditure in this diagram.

As a result of the fall in the Land Revenue receipts for the reasons already explained, the Government contribution to the Devaswom Fund also was proportionately less. This explains the decrease under Devaswoms including contribution to the Devaswom Fund. Under Miscellaneous Political Expenditure, a sum of Rs. 1·07 lakhs was spent in the year under report on the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty the King-Emperor. The savings under Public Works including Maramat, Protective Irrigation, etc., were due mainly to the reduced outlay on works proper, especially under communications, as a result of the reduction in the allotment for public works made in the budget for the year on account of decrease in revenue.

Capital expenditure not charged to Revenue.

4. The capital outlay incurred on the electric and telephone schemes till the end of 1108 aggregating Rs. 8·64 lakhs was transferred to Debt Heads in 1109 as investments of Government on reproductive works and as a result of these adjustments the total expenditure under this head in 1109 was Rs. (—) 2·24 lakhs. Excluding the electrical schemes, the capital expenditure in that year amounted to Rs. 6·40 lakhs. Against this, the expenditure in 1110 amounted to Rs. 5·24 lakhs—Railways (1·06), the Willingdon Water Works (2·49) and the bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar (1·69).

5. The assets and liabilities on the books of Government at the close of 1110 stood as below :—

Assets and Liabilities.

(The figures are in lakhs of rupees).

Liabilities.	Rs.	Assets.	Rs.
Devaswom Fund (in the books of Government)	—·36	Cash balances	
Kandukrishy Fund (Do.)	·42	(a) In Treasuries	27·60
Savings Bank Deposits	160·89	(b) Imperial Bank of India	20·06
Life Insurance Fund—Government Branch	4·39	Investment of Surpluses in Government of India Securities	199·14
Do. Do. Public Branch	·39	Special deposits and shares in Industrial concerns	
Licensed Teachers' Provident Fund	2·77	(a) Travancore Sugars, Ltd.	2·54
State Provident Fund	3·22	(b) State-Aided Bank	1·02
State Land Mortgage Bank deposits	—·04	Deposits not bearing interest.—	
Deposits of Debenture loan Sinking Funds	14·75	(a) With Imperial Bank	2·54
Reserve Fund (Electricity)	·13	(b) State-Aided Bank	2·54
Do. (Land Mortgage Bank)	·03	Cash Credit Account with Do.	5·09
Depreciation Fund (Electricity)	2·41	Do with the Travancore Sugars	·51
Departmental and other Deposits	19·46	Over-draft Account with Land Mortgage Bank	5·83
General Reserve Fund	60·55	General Reserve Fund Investments	60·55
Irrigation Fund	5·87	Investments on reproductive works:—	
Road Development Fund	1·12	(a) Rubber Factory	3·84
Suspense Account (Credit)	2·01	(b) Trivandrum Electric Supply	8·24
Loans from the Public—5 per cent. Debenture loan of 1091	14·75	(c) Trivandrum Telephone	1·40
Temporary loan from His Highness the Maha Raja	10·18	(d) Quilon Electric Supply	2·12
Remittances	8·15	(e) Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme	27·48
Total	311·09	Debenture Loan Sinking Fund investments	14·75
		Life Insurance Fund (Public Branch) Investment Account	·30
		Bullion Account	·08
		Advances Repayable	2·84
		Accounts with Foreign States	1·28
		Departmental balances	·58
		Suspense Accounts (Debit)	2·99
		Stock	4·95
Add closing balance under Government Account	108·22	Loans advanced by Government	21·04
Grand Total	419·31	Grand Total	419·31

The Government Account balance which stood at Rs. 117·03 lakhs at the beginning of the year was reduced to Rs. 108·22 lakhs at its close.

The capital outlay on the larger schemes excluding the electrical undertakings stood as below at the close of the year :—

		Rs. in lakhs.
Kodayar Irrigation system	...	80·26
Quilon-Trivandrum Railway	...	54·78
Chackai-Thampanur Extension	...	27·74
The Willingdon Water Works	...	51·34
Bridge across the Neendakara bar	...	5·36
Bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar	...	3·99

The fluid balances of Government in cash and gilt-edged securities stood at Rs. 267·30 lakhs at the beginning of the year. As a result of drawings therefrom to finance the electrical schemes and other capital undertakings, the fluid balance was reduced to Rs. 246·80 lakhs at the close of the year. The surplus investments of Government were entirely in Government of India securities. The investments of Government on reproductive works such as electricity and telephone schemes amounted to Rs. 43·08 lakhs at the close of the year and are shown in detail in the statement of assets and liabilities given above. The balance outstanding under loans advanced by Government amounted to Rs. 21·04 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 16·81 lakhs was on account of loans advanced by Government for agricultural and industrial purposes.

CHAPTER IV.

MAIN HEADS OF REVENUE.

Land Revenue.

Land Revenue Commissioner. *Mr. K George, B. A., (From 1-1-1110 to 10-6-1110 and from 10-9-1110 till the end of the year).*

Mr. P. Visvanatha Aiyar, B. A. (Ag. from 19-6-1110 to 9-9-1110).

Basis of Land Rights.

The lands in the State, broadly classified, are of two distinct kinds from the point of view of ownership, tenure and incidence of taxation, one being *pandaravaka* (literally belonging to the Sirkar) forming more than seventy-five per cent. of the total area and the other *jenmam* (belonging to a *jenmi* or land-lord.) In both the cases, the rights of the ryots are fixed and secure and governed by statutes and custom, the ryot deriving his title from the Sirkar or a *jenmi*, as the case may be. The Proclamation dated the 21st Edavam 1040 M. E./2nd June 1865 A. D. known as the *Magna Carta* of the Travancore ryot, enfranchised the Sirkar *pattam* lands and declared " that the ryots holding these lands may regard them fully as private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property," and the Devaswom Proclamation, dated the 30th Meenam 1097/12th April 1922, extended the same rights to holders of Sirkar Devaswom lands. The Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation, V of 1071, defined the law relating to the respective rights of landlord and tenant in regard to *jenmam* lands. Fundamental changes were made in 1108 M. E. (1933) in regard to the *Jenmi-Kudiyan* relationship by the passing of the Jenmi and Kudiyan (Amendment) Regulation, XII of 1108. Under the new Regulation, the *kudiyan* has only to pay *jenmikaram* (*jenmi*'s dues) to the *jenmi* through the Sirkar in respect of the land he holds in

Fixity of Rights.

lieu of all and everyone of the claims of the *jenmi* and the payments need also be made only in money. The *kudiyan* is declared the full owner of the lands with all the rights of ownership in the same way as the holders of *pandarapattam* lands were declared owners by the Proclamation of 1040. There will be no occasion for the *jenmi* to come into contact with the *kudiyan* as the *jenmikaram* is to be collected from the *kudiyan* and paid to the *jenmi* by Government. *Jenmam* lands have been assimilated completely to the Sirkar lands and all connections of the *kudiyan* and his land with the *jenmi* are cut off by this Amendment Regulation. His Highness Sri Ayilliam Tirunal enfranchised *pandarapattam* lands by the issue of the famous *Pattam* Proclamation of 1040. His Highness Sri Chitra Tirunal enfranchised *jenmam* lands by passing Regulation XII of 1108.

Principles of Taxation.

2. In the case of *pandaravaka* lands held directly under the Sirkar, the tax due to the Sirkar is really *pattam* (rent) and it represents the share of the produce of the land which the Sirkar is entitled to. *Jenmam* lands are either entirely tax-free or are subject to payment of *Rajabhogam* (King's due) only. In the former category are the Devaswom and Brahmaswom *tanatu* lands which remain unalienated in the hands of the original *jenmies* (either Brahmaswoms or Devaswoms); but once they are alienated for a money consideration, they are subjected to *karampathippu* (levy of assessment) and they become liable to the payment of *Rajabhogam* to the Sirkar which is over and above the *jenmi*'s dues. The *Rajabhogam* levied in such circumstances is, however, only a light tax varying from one-eighth to one-fourth of the full assessment. In the case of *jenmam* lands coming under the category known as *Madampivakajenmam* lands, the *Rajabhogam* is one-eighth of the full assessment when the lands are in the hands of the *jenmies*; but, on alienation, such lands are subject to one-half of the full assessment. The *pandaravaka* lands are also subject to different rates of assessment varying from full assessment to absolute exemption from assessment. This peculiarity is due to historical, political and other causes. Favourably assessed lands date back to the remote past and new additions to the category are seldom, if ever, made.

Revenue Settlement.

3. The earliest revenue settlement of the lands in the State, of which any records are available, is of 914 M. E./1738 A. D., when Travancore lay within its present limits. There were subsequent settlements in 926 M. E./1750 A. D., in 948 M. E./1772 A. D., in 978 M. E./1802 A. D., in 993 M. E./1817 A. D., and in 1012 M. E./1836 A. D. The assessment now in force was fixed at the last settlement which was commenced in 1883 and completed in 1911. The tax fixed at that settlement was made permanent for a period of thirty years. Though this period has long expired in the case of some taluks, resettlement has not yet been started. The results of the settlement are exhibited in printed registers which give particulars of the survey number, extent, tenure, full assessment (*pattam*), the net assessment (*Iruppukaram*), etc., for each holding. A scientific survey preceded the settlement of each taluk and every parcel of land in each village which came under settlement bears a separate survey number and the registers in effect constitute a record of rights.

Classification of Tenures.

4. At the last settlement, an endeavour was made to systematise and simplify the tenures as far as possible without generally increasing the incidence of taxation. The names of various tenures, now of little more than historical importance as evidencing the mutations of ownership, still linger on the pages of the *Ayacut* or Settlement Register. But all these tenures fall into distinct and well-understood groups, whether classified according to the theoretical proprietorship of the lands or according to the nature of the conditions of the holding, both of which principles determine the incidence of taxation.

Method of Assessment.

5. The assessment of wet lands is fixed, on a yield basis, in paddy, determined by the seed or sowing capacity of the land and ranges from two-fifths to seven times the measure of the seed sown in the case of single crop lands and from three-fifths to ten-and-a-half fold for double crop lands. The assessment of other lands, known as garden or dry lands, is fixed either on an acreage basis or on the trees grown, both not operating simultaneously. For example, if a holding of an acre

has twenty cocoanut palms and ten jack trees, each of the trees is supposed to take up some space of land as "standing room" and a specific rate of tree-tax is levied for each of certain specified trees. The balance of the area not thus taken up is assessed on the acreage basis, be it cultivated, say, with tapioca or banana, or be it uncultivated. There are fourteen *tarams* or rates of acreage assessment, based on the quality or productivity of the soil in the region. In fixing the assessment, care has been taken to provide for the lean years, and ordinarily no remission is allowed for failure of crops due to drought or excessive rainfall, though there are rules regulating the grant of seasonal remissions for proved failure of crops in the case of a few specified areas where it has not been possible to provide a sufficient margin.

Form of Tax Payment.

6. Formerly, tax used to be collected in money as well as in kind, such as cocoanuts and paddy. At the last settlement, all taxation in kind, except paddy in respect of paddy lands, was abolished and money payments substituted. This paddy tax too was commuted into money in respect of *pandaravaka* lands in 1082 M. E./1906 A. D. Payment of rent in kind continued in respect of *Kandukrishy* or Crown lands, and the *Sreepadam* lands in the Chirayinkil taluk which constitute the domain of the Attingal Ranis and which are administered by Her Highness the Senior Maha Rani. Even this payment in kind was changed in 1102 M. E./1927 A. D. and a system of money payments introduced as in the case of *pandaravaka* lands, the commutation rate being fixed annually, in the case of the Crown lands.

Land Revenue Administration.

7. For purposes of land revenue administration, the State is divided into four Divisions, the three Divisions in the plains being in charge of Division Peishkars and the High Range Division, of a Commissioner. The general control is with the Land Revenue Commissioner, on whom, besides the usual administrative and disciplinary powers as the head of the department, appellate and revisional powers under some of the Land Revenue Regulations have also been devolved from the

Dewan. Each Division is composed of *taluks* under the charg e of Tahsildars and each *taluk* is sub-divided into *pakuthies* which constitute the unit of land revenue administration. The head of a *pakuthi* is called a *Proverthikar*. There are now 30 *taluks* and 421 *pakuthies*. All the permanent Tahsildars and village officers have been trained in survey.

Extent of Cultivation.

8. In recent years, cultivation has been steadily extending farther and farther into the interior. This is achieved by the operation of two sets of rules which regulate the assignment of Government lands for cultivation. These are :—

(i) the *Puduval* Rules for the assignment of land for the older and more general forms of agriculture devoted to the raising of grains, vegetables, fruits, spices, etc., and

(ii) the Rules for the assignment of Government lands on the Travancore hills for the cultivation of coffee or tea.

Besides these, there are also rules for the assignment of lands for the cultivation of cardamom and rubber. In the year under report, there was a net increase of 4,180 acres in the area under occupation, against 4,694 acres in the year previous.

Distribution of Land.

9. The recorded total area of the State is 4,880,000 acres. The total area under occupation at the end of the year was 2,554,095 acres, of which 6 05,811 acres were wet lands and the rest dry or garden lands. On the basis of the population, the occupied area would make about 50 cents per head. The total area of land under paddy cultivation was 690,625 acres and that under tea 77,244 acres. The area under rubber was 95,834 acres and that under cocoanut 566,590 acres.

Sale Proceeds of Land.

10. Until 1102 M. E. the practice was to credit the sale proceeds of Government land as ordinary land revenue, but in that year the practice was superseded by the system of exhibiting in the budget such realisations, which are more or less in the nature of capital receipts derived from the permanent alienation of the assets with the Government, as capital revenue. The total demand for the year under this head

including the balance pending collection at the end of the previous year was Rs. 1,76,865, of which a sum of Rs. 88,673 was collected against Rs. 82,999 in the previous year.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

11. The total demand under current revenue and arrears for the year was Rs. 45,81,781 against Rs. 46,79,629 in 1109. Of this, a sum of Rs. 30,57,255 was collected and Rs. 6,14,576 remitted, against Rs. 37,20,469 and Rs. 3,62,462 respectively in 1109. The balance pending collection at the end of the year was Rs. 9,09,950 against Rs. 5,96,698 at the end of the previous year. The percentage of collection including remission was 80·1 against 87·2 in 1109. The percentage of collection including remission under current revenue was the highest in the Kottayam Division; Devicolam, Trivandrum and Quilon, following in order. Under arrears the percentage of collection was the highest in the Quilon Division.

Coercive Action.

12. There was an increase in the total number of demand notices issued during the year as compared with that of the previous year, the number being 793,001 against 780,354 in 1109. The number of distraint and attachment notices issued decreased from 42,315 to 36,217. Movables were sold in auction in 788 cases for the recovery of Rs. 6,038 and immovables in 8,958 cases for Rs. 1,24,990, the corresponding figures for 1109 being 879 cases for Rs. 7,855 and 14,216 cases for Rs. 2,25,276. The number of sales of immovable property as well as the area of the land sold were both the largest in the Quilon Division as in the previous year. The percentage of distraint or attachment notices to the number of demand notices was 4·56 against 5·42 in 1109. Out of the total *Ayacut* demand 31·4 per cent. was paid by the *pattadars* on or before the due dates against 34·2 per cent. in 1109. The percentage of such payments in the Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions was 17·3, 35·3, 36·9 and 41·8 respectively.

Revenue Cases.

13. The total number of revenue cases of all description rose from 103,539 in 1109 to 112,816 in 1110. The number of cases disposed of was 98,270 against 92,748 in the previous year, the percentage of disposal being 87·1 against 89·6 in 1109. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 14,546 against 10,791 at the end of 1109. Transfer of registry cases disposed of numbered 84,979. *Porampoke, puduval, karampathippu* and land acquisition cases formed the bulk of the balance. Both the number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of were the largest in the Quilon Division. The percentage of disposal was also the highest in that Division, *viz.*, 88·5, the percentage in the Trivandrum, Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions being 88·3, 84·7 and 71·2, respectively.

Disposal of Puduval Lands.

14. The total area of *puduval* lands assigned during the year was 912 acres against 1,286 acres in 1109. Of this, the extent assigned by auction was 462 acres and that assigned without auction 450 acres. The recurring and capital revenue secured by the assignment of *puduval* lands during the year was Rs. 1,627 and Rs. 53,197 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1109 being Rs. 1,954 and Rs. 48,222.

Disposal of Waste Lands.

15. An extent of 2,249 acres of land in the Devicolam Division was assigned during the year under the rules for the assignment of waste lands, securing thereby a recurring revenue of Rs. 2,289. The non-recurring revenue on the area brought under registry in the Peermade taluk had been realised in the previous year while a non-recurring revenue of Rs. 1,295 was secured during 1110 on the area assigned in the Devicolam taluk. A sum of Rs. 16,790 was also realised during the year under non-recurring revenue from the Peermade taluk on lands disposed of in previous years. Under the Cardamom Rules an extent of 63·40 acres was assigned and the recurring and non-recurring revenue secured was Rs. 194 and Rs. 7,241, respectively. There was an increase of 1,004·26 acres in the area brought under cultivation in the Kannan Devan

Hills Concession pakuthi which resulted in an increase of assessment by Rs. 409 ch. 0 cash. 5.

Lands for Landless Classes.

16. Including 224 applications from the depressed classes pending at the commencement of the year there were 1,491 applications for disposal. Of these, 740 were disposed of. An extent of 80.21 acres was assigned to 169 applicants against 139·25 acres assigned to 201 applicants in 1109. Of the area assigned during the year, 18·55 acres were from within the area earmarked for the purpose and 61·66 acres from outside that area. The total area set apart for assignment to the depressed classes was 15,108·9 acres, of which an extent of 3,579·72 acres was assigned up to the end of the year, besides 3,198·48 acres from outside that area. An extent of 6·96 acres was registered on concessional terms to poor families other than the members of the depressed classes.

Lands for Ex-war Service Men.

17. Twenty-seven applications from ex-war service men for lands in the Kottayam Division were pending verification of encroachments. No land was assigned to them during the year.

Land Acquisition Work.

18. Including 616 cases pending at the beginning of the year there were 1,630 cases for disposal against 2,347 in the previous year. Of these, 1,074 cases were disposed of leaving 556 cases at the end of the year. The percentage of disposal was the largest in the Quilon Division followed by Kottayam Trivandrum and Devicolam in order. A sum of Rs. 2,92,025 was awarded as land compensation during the year. Including the balance of Rs. 60,864 pending disbursement at the end of the previous year, the total amount for disbursement was Rs. 3,52,889. Of this, a sum of Rs. 3,00.351 was disbursed leaving a balance of Rs. 52,538 at the close of the year.

The above figures do not include the work turned out by the special officer appointed in 1110 for the acquisition of lands in connection with the construction of the high tension transmission line for the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme. The

number of land acquisition cases received for disposal by the special officer was 7, of which 5 were disposed of, the total amount of compensation awarded being Rs. 477. A sum of Rs. 5,018 involved in 95 cases was disbursed by the special officer on account of compensation for trees cut and removed from the high tension transmission route.

Agricultural Loans.

19. Including 179 applications for the grant of loans under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Regulation, IX of 1094, the total number of such applications for disposal was 1,891. Of these, 1,664 applications were disposed of. A total sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs was provided in the budget for 1110 under advances for loans. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs was earmarked for grant of ordinary loans and the balance for the grant of special loans to the cultivators of *punja* lands in Kuttanad and Karthikapalli. Loans aggregating Rs. 2,02,729 were sanctioned in 595 cases and the remaining 1,069 applications were rejected, against 611 applications for Rs. 2,70,933 sanctioned and 903 rejected in 1109. Including second instalments of loans sanctioned in the previous year the amount actually disbursed during 1110 was Rs. 1,99,937 against Rs. 2,72,928 in 1109. Of this, a sum of Rs. 19,416 was disbursed to the *punja* cultivators of Kuttanad. The ordinary loans were intended mostly for the improvement of land, purchase of seed, etc. The total amount of loans due for recovery in 1110 under principal and interest was Rs. 6,18,577, of which a sum of Rs. 1,40,329 was realised and Rs. 100 remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,78,148. The balance left was the heaviest in the Quilon Division, followed in order by the Kottayam, Trivandrum and Devicolam Divisions.

Markets.

20. There were 193 public markets at the commencement of the year. Nine public markets were newly opened and one closed, the total number of such markets at the end of the year being 201. Of these, 177 markets were leased for a sum of Rs. 87,749 against 168 markets for Rs. 82,020 in 1109. The total expenditure incurred by the Revenue Department on

maintenance of public markets was Rs. 9,605 against Rs. 13,039 in 1109. The total number of private markets at the end of the previous year was 343. Thirty-three private markets were newly opened and 18 closed during 1110, the total number of such markets working at the close of the year being 358. The license fees on private markets amounted to Rs. 4,380 against Rs. 4,200 in the previous year.

Conversion in Kodayar Area.

21. The total extent of dry lands fit for conversion into wet lands within the area commanded by the Kodayar Irrigation Project was 26,497 acres against 26,404 acres in the previous year, the increase being due to fresh conversions of land outside the opened blocks. An area of 108 acres was converted into wet lands during the year against 174 acres in 1109. The total area of conversion up to the end of 1110 was 20,256 acres leaving a further area of 6,241 acres available for conversion.

Inspection of State Boundaries.

22. The taluks in which inspection of State boundaries has to be conducted are Tovala, Agastisvaram, Chirayinkil, Shencotta, Quilon, Shertalla, Vaikam, Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad, Parur, Devicolam and Peermade. The Tahsildars of all these taluks except the Tahsildar, Devicolam, inspected the entire length of the State boundaries bordering their taluks. The Tahsildar, Devicolam, inspected 14 miles of the State boundary in his taluk. The Devicolam and Peermade Tahsildars have to complete one round of inspection only once in every two years. The Division Peishkars of the Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam Divisions also inspected portions of the State boundaries in their respective Divisions.

Land Records Maintenance.

23. The Land Records Maintenance staff was reduced to two accountants and one Revenue Supervisor for each taluk from 1107 and the work was also partially suspended in all the Divisions. In the Devicolam Division the normal pakuthi staff attended to the work as usual. The total out-turn consisted in the survey of 1,171 survey numbers measuring 1,078 acres of *poramboke* lands, the survey of *puduval* and

other sub-divisions involved in 8,876 survey numbers covering an area of 6,633 acres and the detection of 1,774 encroachments. Inspection and verification were conducted by the Revenue Supervisors and the Tahsildars as usual. They also inspected and verified 3,401 theodolite stations. Nine hundred and sixty-nine applications for the demarcation and survey of sub-divisions and for pointing out the boundaries of registered holdings were disposed of out of 2,482 such applications for disposal. The number of correction reports in respect of original field measurement sketches for disposal in the Survey Office was 1,052, of which 793 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 259 at the end of the year.

Irrigation Boards in South Travancore.

24. The Central Irrigation Board was reconstituted during the year. The Board held two meetings. Of the 108 Block Boards, only 8 in the Kalkulam taluk were functioning. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,553 under cess a sum of Rs. 44 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 1,509, for the realisation of which steps were in progress.

Jamabandi.

25. The annual *Jamabandi* inspection of village registers and accounts was conducted by the Division Peishkars and Assistant Peishkars as usual. Several defects noticed in village registers and accounts were rectified at the spot and most of the remaining defects were cured in the course of the year. These inspections also tended to secure uniformity of procedure in the working of the Regulations and rules relating to land revenue administration.

Jenmikaram Settlement Work.

26. The Division Peishkars continued as Division Jenmikaram Settlement Officers throughout the year. An officer selected from among the Taluk Jenmikaram Settlement Officers was appointed with the necessary staff for each of the Revenue Divisions of Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam to check the disposal of cases. The Division Peishkars who had only appellate powers in respect of *Jenmikaram* cases were in consequence invested with powers of revision also under

the Jenmi-Kudiyan Regulation. In the taluks of Tiruvalla and Minachil a staff was appointed for the disposal of applications for the recovery of *jenmikaram* under Section 26 A of the Regulation. The commutation committees appointed for the Divisions in the previous year submitted their reports. Government accepted their recommendations and a notification fixing the rates of commutation for payment of *jenmikaram* was published in the *Government Gazette*. The number of *jenmikaram* cases settled during the year was 89,352 and the total number of cases settled till the close of 1110 was 193,253. Of the latter, *jenmikaram* was fixed in 163,704 cases and the remaining 29,549 were disposed of otherwise. The number of appeal cases for disposal by the Divisional Jenmikaram Settlement Officers was 617, of which 590 were disposed of leaving a balance of 27 at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

27. The Special Officer appointed during the previous year to draw up a memorandum dealing with the principles of settlement, the lines to be followed at the next settlement, etc., submitted his memorandum during 1110 and the same was under the consideration of Government. With a view to mitigate the hardships of the ryots on account of the poor yield of harvests and the economic depression, remission to the extent of $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the land tax on all *ayacut* wet lands and tank-bed conversions in the taluks of Tovala and Agastisvaram and on post-settlement kayal reclamations in the taluks of Ambalapuzha, Changanachery and Kottayam was granted. A remission of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the land tax, excepting water rate, on all other lands wet or dry including Kandukrishi and Sripandaravagai lands, but excluding lands cultivated with tea, rubber, cardamom, or coffee was also granted. Over and above this general concession the remission of tax for the Kumbham crop was raised to 50 per cent in the Tovala and Agastisvaram taluks and made applicable to water cess as well, and a complete remission of water cess on Kumbham crop was granted where there was complete failure of crop. The general concession allowed in respect of lands cultivated with rubber was extended to *cherical* lands as well. Further, extension of time for the payment of tax for 1110

was allowed till the last day of Kanni 1111. Interest on arrears of land tax was also temporarily waived. An Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee, consisting of officials and non-officials with the Land Revenue and Income Tax Commissioner as its chairman was constituted during the year to enquire into the problem of agricultural indebtedness among the ryots in the State and to submit a report suggesting measures of relief. The committee had not finished its labours when the year closed.

The following are some of the other important measures connected with the land revenue administration introduced during the year :—

1. The assessment on cardamom lands was raised from Bh. Rs. 2 to Bh. Rs. 3 per acre from the beginning of the year.

2. *Puduval* dues were allowed to be paid in instalments when the amount excluding *thadivila* exceeded Rs. 100.

3. The rate of interest on agricultural loans, both outstanding and future, was reduced from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent.

4. The Agricultural Loans Rules, the Karampathippu Rules and the Rules under the Land Acquisition Regulation were amended.

5. The Kuthakapattam Rules, the Rules under the Land Conservancy Regulation and the Puduval Rules were revised.

Survey.

Work of the Department.

28. The Survey Department attended to the following items of work as in the previous years :—

(i) Special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys.

(ii) The training of candidates in survey.

(iii) Lithography of village and other maps.

29. The total out-turn of the surveyors during the year was 12·09 sq. miles under special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys against 12·89 sq. miles in the previous year.

Special and Cadastral Surveys.

The main items of special cadastral survey carried out during the year were the demarcation and survey of tea and rubber lands covering 1,243 acres, of cardamom lands to the extent of 350

acres and of *puduval* lands to the extent of 1,185 acres. The miscellaneous cadastral surveys consisted chiefly of the survey of lands for the Excise Distillery and those for the Electrical Department in the Devicolam taluk, survey of Puvarani Devaswom lands and the Yendayar estate, in the Minachil taluk, resurvey of the Munro Island pakuthi, Quilon taluk and channel sub-division survey in certain *pakuthies* of the Kalkulam taluk. The following items of work were also attended to during the year :—

(i) The State boundary survey in respect of lands gained and lost in the latest re-laying of the boundary between the Shencotta and Tenkasi taluks.

(ii) Refixing of cardamom lands in Poopara pakuthi, Devicolam taluk.

(iii) Computation and mapping of 1,886 acres of tea and rubber estates, 2,173 acres of cardamom lands and 3,745 acres of *puduval* lands and also of miscellaneous cadastral surveys covering an area of 2,006 acres.

(iv) Preparation of certain miscellaneous maps, charts and diagrams.

(v) Verification of State boundaries in the Parur, Kunnatnad, Muvattupuzha and Vaikam taluks.

Survey Schools.

30. There were two survey schools and a special survey class during the year. Of the survey schools, one was at Kottayam and the other at Trivandrum. Two hundred and forty-two students including five Government servants were trained in the schools, and of these, 207 passed in the final examination. The total amount of fees collected in both the schools was Rs. 3,309, against Rs. 4,538 in 1109. The special survey class was conducted at Trivandrum for three months for training 14 candidates, all of whom were Government servants. For the final examination held at the end of the course two candidates who had undergone training in 1109 were also admitted, and all the 16 candidates came out successful.

31. Sixteen-inch maps for 46·42 sq. miles and 8-inch maps for 2·62 sq. miles were printed during the year. In addition to these, 24 miscellaneous maps, charts and diagrams were also printed, of which two were coloured.

Lithography of Maps.

32. The receipts and expenditure of the Land Revenue Department during 1109 and 1110 are shown below. The receipts do not include the sale proceeds of Government lands, and from the expenditure the shares debitable to Income Tax on account of the work done by the Revenue staff and to Criminal Justice on account of the work done by the Division Peishkars and Assistant Peishkars have been deducted.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	37,10,157	30,36,354
Expenditure	10,16,613	9,95,976

The receipts fell by Rs. 6,73,803 and the expenditure by Rs. 20,637. The incidence of land tax per head of the population on the total net demand excluding receipts from the Survey Department and the leases to the British Government was Re. 0 chs. 21 cash 9 against Re.0 chs. 21 cash 5 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 32·8 against 27·40 in 1109.

Income Tax.

Income Tax Commissioner. *Mr. K. George, B. A. (From 1-1-1110 to 10-6-1110 and from 10-9-1110 till the end of the year).*

Mr. P. Visvanatha Aiyar, B. A. (Ag. from 19-6-1110 to 9-9-1110).

33. The Land Revenue agency has been utilised for income tax work also ever since the date of introduction of income tax in the State. The Land revenue Commissioner is the Income Tax Commissioner as well and the three Division Peishkars, the

Administration.

Commissioner, Devicolam, the seven Assistant Peishkars and the 30 Tahsildars are also Collectors of Income Tax. During the year under report two full-time Income Tax Collectors were appointed for assessment work in the municipal towns of Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon and Alleppey. There were thus 43 Collectors of Income Tax during 1110. The Division Peishkars, the Commissioner, Devicolam, and the Assistant Peishkars also exercised the powers of Commissioner of Income Tax under the Income Tax Regulation, VIII of 1096.

Assessment Proceedings.

34. The total number of assessees rose from 2,206 in 1109 to 2,225 in 1110. Of these, 2,083 were individuals, 140 companies and 2 firms, against 2,045, 158 and 3, respectively, in the previous year. The number of assessees in the municipal towns was 1,338 or about 60 per cent. of the total number of assessees in the State, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,204 and 55. As in the previous years, Alleppey contributed the largest amount of tax. Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Nagercoil followed in order.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

35. The total demand for the year including old arrears was Rs. 6,55,110 against Rs. 5,33,815 in 1109. The total collection amounted to Rs. 5,71,127 against Rs 4,35,340 in the previous year. Refunds amounted to Rs. 13,779 against Rs. 15,186 in 1109. There was a marked improvement in all the Divisions both in demand and in collection. The largest increase in demand and collection was in the Trivandrum Division, followed by Devicolam, Quilon and Kottayam in order. The increase in demand was chiefly due to the fact that consequent on the introduction of the tea restriction scheme there was substantial improvement in the tea market and most of the tea estates in the State earned profits in the previous year. The percentage of collections including remissions to the extent of Rs. 22,898 was 90, the corresponding figures for 1109 being Rs. 36,918 and 88. The balance pending collection at the close of the year was Rs. 61,085 against

Rs. 61,557 at the close of the previous year. The average incidence of income tax per head of the population was 3 ch. 3 cash (1 anna 9·47 ps.) against 2 chs. 10 cash (1 anna 5·68 ps. in the previous year.

36. The number of appeals for disposal by the Commissioners of Income Tax other than the Income Tax Commissioner and Chief Revenue Authority fell from 298 in 1109 to 254 in 1110. Of these, the number disposed of was 219, and 143 of them were successful. The Income Tax Commissioner and Chief Revenue Authority had at the beginning of the year 6 appeals and 4 revision petitions pending and received 28 appeals and 31 revision petitions during the year. Of these, 56 cases were disposed of 36 being successful.

Appeals and Revision Petitions.

37. The receipts and expenditure under Income Tax during the years 1109 and 1110 were as shown in the subjoined statement :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	3,81,226	5,21,785
Expenditure	19,108	23,223
Net Income	3,62,118	4,98,562

The figures under receipt represent the net receipts after deducting refunds. The net receipts rose by Rs. 1,40,559 and the expenditure by Rs. 4,115. The net income was more than that in 1109 by Rs. 1,36,444.

Excise Department,

Commissioner. *Mr. C. O. Madhavan, B. A., B. L. (From 1-1-1110 to 3-3-1110 and from 2-4-1110 to the end of the year).*

Mr. K. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. (Ag. from 3-3-1110 to 2-4-1110)

Salt Revenue.

38. The supervision and control over the manufacture of salt in the factories in South Travancore and the administration of salt revenue in the State rest with the Excise Department.

Control.

39. Salt is a Government monopoly as in British India. The salt consumed in the State is partly manufactured at the Government factories and partly imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly. The manufacture of salt in the factories is entrusted to licensees. In the case of the old factories, Government are entitled to get free of payment 60 per cent. of the salt manufactured. This is called *melvaram* or Government's share of the produce. The remaining 40 per cent. is the share of the licensee and is called *kudivaram.* This latter quantity is also taken over by Government on payment of a fixed price, called *kudivila.* This price was $7\frac{1}{2}$ chs. per maund till 1092, when it was raised to $11\frac{3}{4}$ chs. to meet the increased cost of manufacture. In 1095, the *kudivila* was raised to $12\frac{1}{2}$ chs. per maund to cover the additional expenditure incurred by the licensees for weighing salt before storage, which was necessitated by the passing of a new set of rules under the Salt Regulation, III of 1088. In 1107, the *kudivila* was raised to 17 chs. 13 cash (10 annas) per maund with a view to provide a fair margin of profit for the licensees of the old factories. This price, when spread over the whole quantity manufactured by the licensees and taken delivery of by Government, works out to 7 chs. 2 cash per maund. As regards the new factories, the licensees who have to deliver to Government a stipulated quantity of salt every year, are paid *kudivila* varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas per maund on the quantities so delivered. They have however, themselves to construct and maintain the necessary works in the factories, whereas the Government do this in the old factories. Salt for consumption was sold by Government agencies in bankshalls, depots and factories, except in the High Range Division. In that Division, the consumers themselves were formerly permitted to import the salt required by them from the adjoining British Districts on payment of duty at the *chowkeys.* As this salt had already paid

System.

duty in British India, it was laden with double duty and the price was naturally high. To remove this disability, a contractor was engaged to undertake the supply and sale of salt obtained by the Government free of duty from the Tuticorin factories. The contractor commenced sales from the 1st Tulam 1102, from which date the import of salt by private individuals was prohibited.

Home Salt.

41. The number of factories or *alloms* for the manufacture of salt in the State was 15 and they were all situated in South Travancore. The total extent of the pans available for manufacture in all the factories together was 529·216 acres against 484·126 acres in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the opening of a new factory at Kovalam in the Agastisvaram taluk and the laying out of additional pans in another factory. An extent of 88·48 acres was not worked by the licensees, the largest number of waste pans being in the Colachel and Rajakkamangalam *alloms*. The total quantity of salt manufactured in all the factories together rose from 861,863 maunds to 1,597,371 maunds or by 735,508 maunds. Including excess found in heaps at the time of storage and sale the total out-turn was 1,710,654 maunds against 870,614 maunds in 1109 or an increase of 840,040 maunds. The large increase in the out-put was due to the exceptionally favourable seasonal conditions. The aim of the Government to make the State self-sufficient in the matter of supply of salt may be said to have been achieved during the year. The quantity produced during 1110 was enough to meet the requirements for nearly a year-and-a-half. As the licensees had to pay the duty before removing their salt for transport and sale elsewhere and were thereby handicapped by the need for a larger investment of capital in marketing their share of the salt, a new arrangement was brought into force from the beginning of 1104. Under this arrangement they could transport the salt under bond to the Government depots at Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey, without paying duty in advance, on the deposit of security, the duty and a nominal cess of six pies per maund in addition being recovered only at the time of the actual sale of the article to the consumers. The quantity of

home salt so transported by the licensees during the year was 85,258 maunds against 9,751 maunds in 1109. The quantity of home salt transported to Munambam during 1110 was 109,116 maunds and including the stock at the beginning of the year the total quantity available for sale was 154,110 maunds, of which 110,540 maunds were sold. The quantity of home salt in stock in all the factories, depots and bankshalls at the beginning of the year was 788,031 maunds. Including the receipts of the year under manufacture and excess, the total quantity available for consumption was 2,499,284 maunds. Out of this, 743,354 maunds were sold by the Government agencies, value was realised for 6,269 maunds found deficient, 9,840 maunds were written off the accounts and a balance of 1,739,821 maunds was left at the close of the year.

Foreign Salt.

41. Foreign salt is generally imported from Bombay and Tinnevelly. The quantity of foreign salt imported during the year by and on behalf of the Government was 212,391 maunds made up of 199,223 maunds of Bombay salt and 13,168 maunds of Tinnevelly salt. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 495,119 maunds of salt made up of 205,750 maunds of Bombay salt and 289,369 maunds of Tinnevelly salt. The total quantity of foreign salt available for issue during the year was 575,778 maunds made up of 303,276 maunds of Bombay salt and 272,502 maunds of Tinnevelly salt. The quantity sold, including deficiency for which value was realised, was 427,708 maunds made up of 184,278 maunds of Bombay salt and 243,430 maunds of Tinnevelly salt against 218,191 maunds of foreign salt made up of 179,712 maunds of Bombay salt and 38,479 maunds of Tinnevelly salt in 1109. The quantity which remained in stock at the end of the year was 118,998 maunds of Bombay salt and 29,072 maunds of Tinnevelly salt. A quantity of 1,646 maunds of Tinnevelly salt was imported during the year into the Devicolam Division by the contractor engaged for the supply and sale of salt in the Division, against 1,475 maunds imported in 1109.

Salt Consumption.

42. The total quantity of salt, home as well as foreign, consumed in the State during the year was 1,172,703 maunds or 24,234 maunds less than the quantity consumed during the previous year. The average consumption per head of the population was 18·93 lbs. against 19·32 lbs. in 1109. Sixty-three per cent. of the total quantity of salt consumed during the year was produced in the salt factories in the State.

Sale prices of Salt.

43. The issue price of the several kinds of salt per maund at the close of the year is shown in the subjoined statement :—

	Home Salt.			Bombay Salt.			Tinnevelly Salt.		
	Bh. Rs.	As.	P.	Bh. Rs.	As.	P.	Bh. Rs.	As.	P.
Salt Factories	2	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trivandrum Port Salt Depot	2	5	0	..	..	..	2	6	6
Quilon Port Salt Depot { White salt	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon Port Salt Depot { Red salt	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon Railway Salt Depot	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6
Alleppey Port Salt Depot	..	..	..	2	10	0	..	..	..
Do. Do. (under bond)	2	9	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Munambam Depot	2	7	0	2	8	0	..	..	..
Shencotta Depot	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	0
Bankshalls in Shencotta taluk	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6

Receipts and Expenditure.

44. The receipts and expenditure under salt during the years 1109 and 1110 are shown in the following statement :—

Particulars.	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	22,25,769	22,11,228
Expenditure	1,36,792	1,28,699

The receipts decreased by Rs. 14,541 and the expenditure by Rs. 8,093. The net revenue fell from Rs. 20,88,977 to Rs. 20,82,529 or by Rs. 6,448. The incidence of salt tax fell from 6·21 annas in 1109 to 6·10 annas in 1110.

Excise Revenue.

Sources of Revenue.

45. The Excise revenue is derived from the manufacture and sale of country liquor and from licenses for the sale of toddy, country and foreign liquors, from tobacco, opium and its derivatives, and ganja.

Excise System.

46. The substitution of the present "Independent Shop" system for the old farming monopoly for the manufacture and sale of toddy and arrack in the whole State, except the Devicolam taluk, was completed in 1100. Under the present system the rights to vend toddy and arrack are separated and sold by auction shop by shop. The right of manufacture and vend of toddy is with the shop-holder who pays a tax on every tree tapped. He can draw toddy only from trees licensed to him for the purpose on payment of the prescribed tree-tax. The right of sale alone of arrack is granted, the right of manufacture being with the Government who engage a contractor for its manufacture and supply to the arrack shop-keepers. On account of the hilly nature of the taluk and the consequent difficulties in transporting arrack thereto, the farming system in respect of arrack still continues in Devicolam; and toddy is not produced there. The Government have engaged a contractor for the manufacture and vend of arrack in that taluk and reserve to themselves the right to fix the number and location of shops in the area.

Abkari Policy.

47. The policy of the department has been to make it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain liquor. The reduction in the number of shops, the enhancement of the liquor duties and the adoption of other restrictive measures are forces tending to control consumption. Every care is taken to minimise temptation to those who do not drink and to discourage excess among those

who do. The temperance movement and the movement for absolute prohibition spread the erroneous idea that the Government created and fostered an unwholesome demand which would cease automatically if the State were ready to forego the excise revenue. When it is recognised that sources of illicit supply are easily accessible in the State and that liquor can be had from almost any palm-tree with no more skill than is required to make an incision and with no more apparatus than a knife and a toddy pot, it will be conceded that Government intervention only operates to regulate both the quality and the quantity of the liquor consumed, the former by the prescription of certain standards of strength and the latter by the levy of still-head fees which the consumer automatically pays. The total number of country liquor shops actually working during the year was 1,507 against 1,574 in 1109.

Abkari Contract.

48. The contract period for the vend of arrack and toddy is fixed at two years. The biennial contracts entered into from the beginning of 1108 having expired, fresh contracts were entered into for a further period of two years from the beginning of 1110. Advantage was taken of the renewal of the contract to bring about a substantial reduction in the number of shops, both arrack and toddy.

Arrack.

49. The jaggery arrack required was as usual manufactured in the Government distillery at Nagercoil while coco-brandy, the new variety of toddy arrack introduced from 1108, was manufactured in the contractor's own distillery at Vaikom. The supply price of jaggery arrack was enhanced from Bh. Rs. 2 anna 1 ps. 9 to Bh. Rs. 2 as. 2 and that of coco-brandy from Bh. Rs. 6 as. 6 to Bh. Rs. 7 as.3 per proof gallon. The strength of jaggery arrack supplied to the licensees was 30° U. P. and 35° U. P. and that of coco-brandy 25° U. P. and 35° U. P. as in the previous year. There were 28 warehouses and 4 wholesale depots as in 1109. The total number of arrack shops both jaggery and coco-brandy, excluding the shops in the Devicolam taluk, was 428 against 464 in the previous year *i. e.*, one shop to every 16·56 sq.

miles and 11,992 inhabitants. The largest number of arrack shops was in the Neyyattinkara taluk, *viz.*, (34) followed by Kunnatnad (33), Parur (25), Kalkulam (24), and Trivandrum (23). The smallest number of shops was in the Peermade and Kartikapally taluks. The quantity of jaggery arrack consumed during the year fell by 2,908·09 proof gallons as compared with that in 1109, the quantity consumed being 48,204·25 proof gallons, against 51,112 proof gallons in the previous year. The quantity of coco-brandy consumed rose from 876 proof gallons to 986 proof gallons or by 110 proof gallons. The fall in the consumption of jaggery arrack was due to the prevalence of economic depression and the consequent diminished purchasing power of the people. The average incidence of vend rent per proof gallon for the whole State was Rs. 4 chs. 26 cash 2 against Rs. 5 chs. 11 cash 7 in 1109. The incidence was highest in the Peermade taluk, *viz.*, Rs. 12 chs. 23 cash 11. Next in order stood the taluks of Changanacherry, Agasteeswaram, Shenkotta, Kalkulam, Ambalapuzha, Pattanapuram, Kottayam and Chirayinkil. The incidence of taxation on country spirits per head of the population was Chs. 2 cash 13 (1 anna 6·94 pies) against Chs. 3 cash 3 (1 anna 9·47 pies) in the previous year. The total collection under current rent, excise duty and miscellaneous items rose from Rs. 5,06,050 to Rs. 5,07,296. The total revenue collected per gallon of proof strength fell from Rs. 10 chs. 22 cash 14 to Rs. 10 chs. 9 cash 9. In the arrack rent farm of Devicolam there were 7 shops as in the previous year or one shop to every 95·29 sq. miles and 8,457 inhabitants. The annual rental for the taluk was raised from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 42,000, the incidence of rent per head of the population being Chs. 19 cash 14.

Toddy.

50. The number of toddy shops working during the year was 1,079 against 1,110 shops in the previous year. This gave one shop to every 4,668 inhabitants and 6·45 sq. miles. The amount collected under rentals rose from Rs. 8,91,106 to Rs. 10,40,955 or by Rs. 1,49,849. Remission of kist to the extent of Rs. 50,538 was granted to the shop-keepers to relieve them from the hardship caused by the failure of crops on account

of drought, the prevalence of epidemics and the continuance of the economic blizzard. The largest number of toddy shops during the year was in the Kunnatnad taluk, *viz.*, 89, followed by Meenachil (82), Kottayam (73), Parur (68), Shertallai (67), Ambalapuzha (62) and Vaikam (56). The smallest number of shops was in the Shenkotta taluk as in the previous year. It may be mentioned that a small measure of toddy forms part of the regular diet of the labouring classes.

Tree Tax.

51. The rates of tree tax remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Bh. Rs. 8, Bh. Rs. 4 and Bh. Rs. 16 per year per cocoanut tree, palmyra and *Choondapana* (sago palm), respectively.

Trees Tapped.

52. The number of trees licensed for tapping during the years 1109 and 1110 is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Class of trees	No. licensed in	
	1109.	1110.
Cocoanut	58,569	66,019
Palmyra	13,050	13,654
Choondapana	10,791	12,648

There was an increase of 7,450 cocoanut trees, 604 palmyras and 1,857 *Choondapana* trees in the number licensed during the year as compared with 1109. The manufacture of toddy from the palmyra palm was as usual confined to the taluks of Tovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod and Neyyattinkara in the Trivandrum Division and the Shenkotta taluk in the Quilon Division. The *choondapana* palm was tapped for toddy in 9 taluks in the Quilon Division and in all except the Shertallai taluk in the Kottayam Division, and in the Peermade taluk in the Devicolam Division. The cocoanut palm was tapped in all the taluks except Devicolam and Peermade. The largest number of cocoanut palms, *viz.*, 9,412 was tapped in the Shertallai taluk, followed by Ambalapuzha, Parur, Vaikam, Kottayam

and Quilon, with 8,503, 7,875, 6,265, 6,114 and 4,376 trees, respectively. In regard to palmyra palms tapped for fermented toddy the Kalkulam taluk stood first with 4,093 trees, and the taluks of Agasteeswaram, Tovala, Vilavankod, Shenkotta and Neyyattinkara came next in order with 3,801, 2,080, 2,012, 1,290 and 378 trees, respectively. The taluk of Meenachil had the largest number of *choondapana* palms licensed, *viz.*, 2,714, followed by Muvattupuzha, Kunnatnad, Thodupuzha and Kottayam with 2,302, 1,972, 1,171 and 1,060, respectively. The total amount of tree tax collected rose from Rs. 3,57,243 to Rs. 3,85,241. Two hundred and eighteen licenses were issued for the tapping of sweet toddy from 1,725 cocoanut trees, and 177 *choondapana* trees. The sweet toddy rules were in force throughout the State except in the taluks of Tovala, Agasteeswaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara and Shenkotta.

Foreign Liquor.

53. The quantity of foreign liquor, including all varieties imported into the State, fell from 24,425 gallons to 20,485 gallons or by 3,940 gallons. Twenty-five licenses for the wholesale vend and 6 for the retail vend of foreign liquor were issued against 26 and 7 respectively in the previous year. The number of licenses granted for the sale of medicated wines was 33 against 35 in 1109. The total collections under license fees on foreign liquor amounted to Rs. 13,778, against Rs. 14,031 in 1109, the decrease being Rs. 253.

System of sale of Opium and Ganja.

54. The independent shop system for the sale of opium and ganja continued to be in force throughout the State. The opium required for the State was purchased from the Madras taluk office while ganja was purchased from the British Indian Store house at Vettapalam and both the articles were issued from the Central Stores at Trivandrum. The supply to the vend contractors was made by the department. Till 1930 the practice was to obtain opium and ganja from the Madras Stores on payment of the price of the quantity purchased and the duty thereon and also centage charges. At the end of every

financial year the British Government used to grant a rebate of the duty on the articles supplied to this State. From the financial year commencing from the 1st April 1930 the Madras Government agreed to supply opium and ganja on payment of the cost price and centage charges only, thus doing away with the system of rebate of duty. The contracts entered into with the shop-keepers for 1109 having terminated, fresh contracts were entered into for 1110. The issue price of opium was raised from Bh. Rs. 81 as 8 per seer to Bh. Rs. 82 as. 8 per seer towards the end of the year. The issue price of ganja remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Bh. Rs. 32 as. 8 per seer.

55. The number of opium and ganja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 130. This gave one shop to every 39,198 inhabitants and 58·65 sq. miles.

Consumption of Opium and Ganja. The quantity of opium issued for sale during the year was 2,809 seers against 3,077 seers issued in the previous year. The quantity of ganja issued was 4,737 seers against 4,996 seers issued in 1109. The average consumption per head of the population was 0·044 tola of opium and 0·074 tola of ganja against 0·048 tola and 0·078 tola respectively in the previous year. The largest quantity of opium, *viz.*, 482 seers was consumed in the Meenachil taluk, followed by Kottayam, Changanacherry, Parur Kunnatnad and Vaikam in order. The smallest quantity, *viz.*, 2 seers, was consumed in the Nedumangad taluk. The largest quantity of ganja, *viz.*, 343 seers was consumed in the Quilon taluk, followed by Ambalapuzha, Karunagapally and Neyyattinkara. Todupuzha consumed the smallest quantity, *viz.*, 4 seers. The average retail selling prices per tola of opium and ganja for the whole State were Re. 1-21-0 and Re. 0-18-8 respectively. The total collection including rentals of shops and gain on account of sale of opium and ganja and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 5,05,415 against Rs. 5,30,676 in 1109. The percentage of collection to demand under rentals was 99·3 against 99·8 in the previous year.

56. The total demand under abkari, opium and ganja, excluding arrears was Rs. 19,82,022, of which a sum of Rs. 18,98,629 was collected and Rs. 57,348 written off or remitted leaving a balance of Rs. 26,045 pending collection at the end of the year. The percentage of collection under current demand was 95·79 and that under arrears was 2·34, against 81·49 and 2·47, respectively, in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 25,41,964 against Rs. 23,53,253 in 1109. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was chs. 13 cash 11·38 (7 annas 8 ps.) against chs 13 cash. 0·56 (7 as 4 ps.) in 1109.

Receipts under Abkari, Opium and Ganja.

57. The tobacco required for consumption in the State is imported by merchants on their own account by land, sea or rail and bonded in the Government warehouses where it is allowed to remain in the joint custody of the Government and the merchants. The merchants remove the tobacco from the warehouses after paying the import duty. The varieties of tobacco imported are Tinnevelly, Jaffna and Coimbatore. The wholesale license system for the vend of tobacco prevailed in the taluks of Tovala and Agasteeswaram (except in the Neendakara pakuthi) in the Trivandrum Division, in the taluks of Shenkotta, Ambalapuzha and Tiruvalla in the Quilon Division and in all the taluks of the Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions. The retail license system prevailed in the taluks of Tovala, Agasteeswaram (except Neendakara pakuthi) in the Trivandrum Division, in the Shenkotta taluk and the pakuthies of Mararikulam South, Aryad North, Aryad South and Alleppey in the Ambalapuzha taluk in the Quilon Division, and in all the taluks of the Kottayam and Devicolam Divisions. The *cheruchit* system of vend in respect of raw tobacco was current in the Tiruvalla taluk and in all the pakuthies of the Ambalapuzha taluk except Mararikulam South, Aryad North, Aryad South and Alleppey. The vend of *beedi* and *beedi* tobacco could be carried on only under license throughout the State. The permit system relating to the import of *beedi* and *beedi* tobacco also

Tobacco- System of Supply and Sale.

prevailed except in the Devicolam taluk and the Vandanmettu pakuthi of the Peermade taluk. The following restrictions relating to trade in tobacco were also in force *viz.*, (1) A *Mellabham* licensee should import not less than 50 candies of Coimbatore and Tinnevelly tobacco or 10 candies of Jaffna tobacco in a year. (ii) A wholesale licensee who carried on business outside the Devicolam Division should sell not less than 5 candies of tobacco in a year. (iii) A retail licensee should sell on an average not less than 30 pounds of tobacco in a month.

Tobacco Consumption.

58. The consumption of duty-paid tobacco during the year was 17,634 candies against 19,542 candies in 1109. The fall in the consumption was partly due to rise in the price of Coimbatore tobacco and partly to the economic depression. Excluding a third of the population as children and non-users of tobacco the average consumption per head of the population was 3·11 lbs. against 3·45 lbs. in the previous year. The total collection under tobacco amounted to Rs. 22,56,818 against Rs. 24,80,168 in 1109, the decrease being Rs. 2,23,350. Sixty-eight per cent. of the collection was contributed by Coimbatore tobacco, 22 per cent. by Jaffna tobacco, and 8 per cent. by Tinnevelly tobacco, the remaining 2 per cent being contributed by receipts under rent and miscellaneous items.

Cultivation of Tobacco.

59. A comprehensive set of rules was framed during the year for regulating the cultivation of tobacco under licenses granted for the purpose, and published for public criticism. The final promulgation of the rules was under the consideration of the Government when the year closed.

Excise Offences.

60. Including 143 cases pending at the beginning of the year the total number of cases for investigation by the department under the Abkari, Opium, Tobacco and Salt Laws was 2,784, against 2,452 in 1109. Of these, 2,345 cases were charged before the magistracy, 316 cases were either referred or struck off for want of evidence, and 123 cases were pending investigation at the close of the year. The total number of cases tried by the

magistracy was 2,467, of which 2,257 ended in conviction, 82 in acquittal, and the remaining 128 were pending trial at the end of the year. The percentages of conviction and acquittal were 96·49 and 3·51, respectively, against 97·69 and 2·31 respectively in 1109. The number of cases detected by the department rose from 2,295 to 2,641. The increase was under Abkari, Opium and Tobacco. Of the 2,313 cases under the Abkari Law reported during the year, 1,538 related to illicit manufacture of toddy, 223 to possession of illicit liquor, 143 to illicit transport of liquor, 131 to possession of liquor without license, 77 to possession of instruments for the manufacture of illicit liquor, 53 to unlicensed sale of liquor, 38 to illicit distillation, and the rest to other offences.

Discipline.

61. During the year there were 269 cases of fine, 36 suspensions, 19 degradations, one forfeiture of appointment and two dismissals, against 336 fines, 28 suspensions four degradations and one forfeiture of appointment in 1109.

Receipts and Expenditure.

62. The following statement gives the receipts and expenditure under Excise (abkari, opium, ganja and tobacco) during the years 1109 and 1110:—

Particulars.	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	48,28,261	47,97,610
Expenditure	4,26,400	4,16,591

The receipts decreased by Rs. 30,651 and the expenditure by Rs. 9,809. The net revenue fell from Rs. 44,01,861 to Rs. 43,81,019 or by Rs. 20,842.

Customs Revenue.

63. The relations of Travancore with the British Indian Government in regard to "Customs" are governed by the

Import Duty.

Interportal Trade Convention of 1865. Until the date of the Convention, the Travancore Government was free to levy its own rates of import and export duties on goods entering or leaving her frontiers. Subject to certain exceptions, the Travancore Government agreed under the Convention to admit, free of duty, all goods which are the manufacture or produce of British India or Cochin, or which have paid import duty in British India or Cochin. The Travancore Government also agreed, except in the case of certain specified articles, to adopt the British Indian tariff in respect of imports direct through her own ports. In consideration of the surrender by Travancore of her right to levy import duties on foreign goods entering the State after having paid duty in British India, the British Govern nent agreed to compensate her to the extent of the probable loss sustained by her on this account. The average amount of customs collected at the time of the Interportal Convention was Bh. Rs. 53,218, of which Bh. Rs. 13,218 represented the amount of import duty realised at the Travancore sea-ports, and the loss then sustained by the State on account of the concession was Rs. 40,000. Although the principle was recognised that Travancore was entitled to be compensated to the extent of the probable loss sustained by her on account of the surrender of the right to levy duty on goods which have already paid duty in British India or Cochin, the practice has been to calculate such loss on the basis of the figures for 1863-64. Thus, when the Travancore sea customs collections (on imports from foreign countries, excluding goods imported by sea for the use of the Travancore Government) are less than Bh. Rs. 13,218, the British Government pays to Travancore Bh. Rs. 40,000; but if in any year, the collections exceed Bh. Rs. 13,218, the excess amount realised is deducted from the sum of Bh. Rs. 40,000 and the balance alone is paid to Travancore. No amount was paid during the year under report by the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. Tobacco, salt, opium and spirits are excluded from the Convention. The assigned values and rates of duty adopted by Travancore in regard to imports from foreign countries follow the British Indian tariff.

Export Duty.

64. In regard to exports, the State is free to levy duty on any commodity. Under the Interportal Trade Convention, however, the rate of duty on tariff valuation shall not exceed Rs. 5 per cent. on all ordinary exports, Rs. 10 per cent. on timber and Rs. 15 a candy on pepper and arecanut. Of the articles on which export duty is now levied, the most important are copra, coir, cocoanut-oil, cocoanuts, tea, pepper, dry ginger, jaggery, salt fish, arecanuts and tamarind. The revenue is collected at the land and sea customs houses, of which there were 71 at the end of the year under report.

Tariff Changes.

65. The tariff values of copra, cocoanut-oil and *punnac* were reduced from Bh. Rs. 16, Bh. Rs. 12 and Bh. Rs. 5 to Bh. Rs. 10, Bh. Rs. 8 and Bh. Rs. 3, respectively, per cwt. and the tariff value of cocoanuts from Bh. Rs. 48 to Bh. Rs. 30 per thousand from the beginning of the year due to the fall in the prices of the commodities. An export duty at 5 per cent. on a tariff value of Bh. Rs. 200 per candy of 500 lbs, was imposed on arecanut '*Kali*' with effect from the 1st Meenam 1110. The tariff value of jaggery was enhanced from Bh. Rs. 10 to Bh. Rs. 12 as. 8 per cwt. with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1110. The object of this enhancement was to conserve the article for consumption in the State.

Receipts under Imports and Exports.

66. The total receipts under imports rose from Rs. 6,61,499 to Rs. 6,99,077 or by Rs. 37,578, while those under exports fell from Rs. 24,82,398 to Rs. 20,75,041 or by Rs. 4,07,357. The bulk of the import duty was as usual realised from tobacco, both raw and manufactured, a commodity outside the scope of the Interportal Trade Convention. The receipts under import duty on tobacco, *indupu*, table salt and liquors manufactured in British India and Indian States amounted to Rs. 4,66,207 or 67 per cent of the total import duty. There was an increase in the import duty under *beedies*, *beedi* tobacco, cigarettes and snuff, while the receipts under cigars and liquors manufactured in British India and Indian States showed a fall.

Among the other articles of import, the receipts under manufactures of steel and iron, chemicals, copper goods, fittings for tea and rubber chests, machinery and mill work, paints and painters' materials and provisions showed a rise. The bulk of the export duty was as usual realised from the produce of the cocoanut tree which yielded Rs. 9,16,384 or 44·16 per cent. of the total revenue from exports. The collections under coir rose considerably while there was heavy fall under copra, cocoanut oil, *punnac* and cocoanuts. The increase observed under coir was mainly due to larger production and greater demand from outside and the fall under the other articles was on account of the reduction in the tariff values of the articles. The fall under copra was also due to lesser exports. Receipts under arecanuts, jaggery, laurel oil, lemongrass oil, tamarind, unrefined cane sugar and tea showed fairly good increase which was due to larger production and greater demand from outside. Fish prawns and other sorts of fish also showed appreciable increase and this was due to better catches during the year. Exports under ginger, turmeric finger and pepper fell considerably. The decrease under the former two articles was due to poor out-put and lesser demand from outside and that under the latter was due to poor demand from foreign markets.

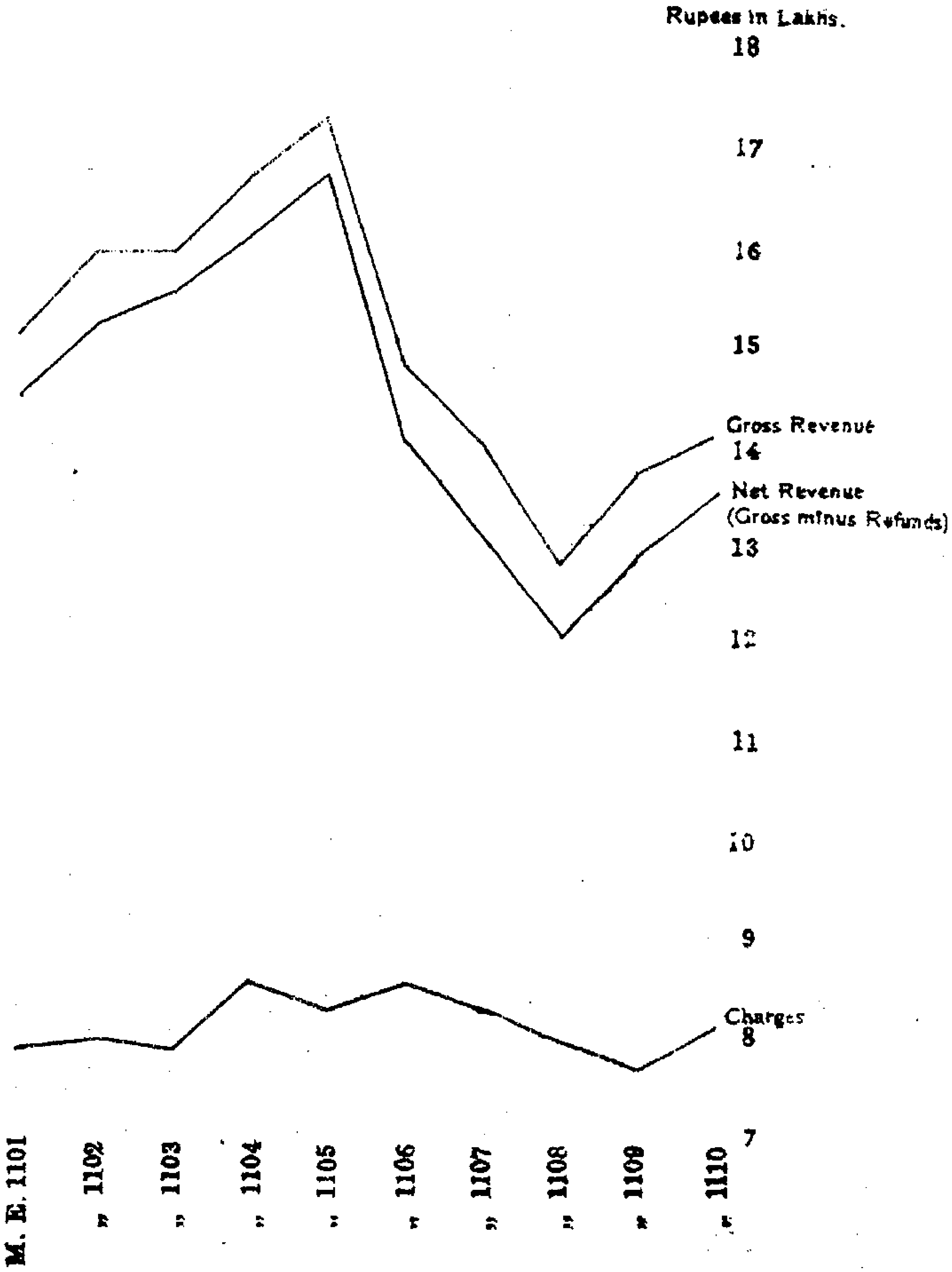
Receipts and Expenditure.

67. The subjoined statement gives the receipts and expenditure under customs during the years 1109 and 1110:—

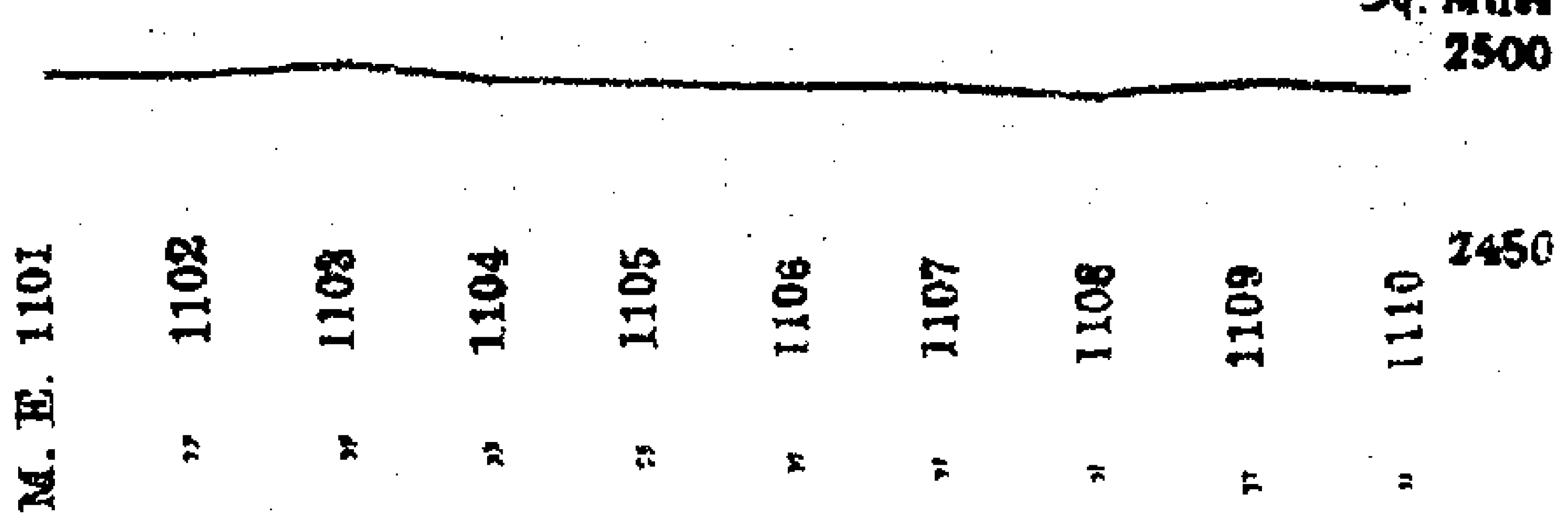
Particulars.	1109.	1110.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	40,68,616	39,25,859
Expenditure	88,220	87,850

The figures under receipts include Rs. 11,38,954 received during the year under the Cochin Harbour Scheme. A sum of Rs. 3,22,290 was also realised during the year under excise duty on matches,

Forest Revenue & Charges.



Forest Area.



Forest Revenue.

Conservator. *Mr. R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A., (Honours) (Oxon).*

Historical Survey.

68. Travancore has been from the earliest times a country with valuable forests. In the early part of the last century, teak was the only 'monopoly' timber in the State. People were free to fell and remove every other kind of timber except that they had to pay a slight river duty when the timber was transported by water. The first Conservator was appointed more than a century ago with an establishment costing a little over Rs. 1,000 *per annum*. The function of the Conservator was confined to arranging for teak and cardamoms being collected and delivered at Alleppey. From such small beginnings the department steadily grew in size and strength and has been charged with increased and multifarious functions. In 1844, blackwood and *anjili* were declared monopolies, and wax, cardamom, ebony and sandalwood were later on added to the list. Cardamom ceased to be a monopoly in 1071 (1896). Artificial regeneration of teak was commenced in 1886. In 1063 (1888) the first Forest Regulation for the protection and management of the State forests was promulgated. The first forest reserve of 300 square miles was notified in the following year. Since then, in the course of about 46 years, the area of the State reserved forests has reached 2,396 square miles and 617 acres. In the interests of cultivation and to meet the increasing pressure of population, selected areas from them are, wherever possible, being excluded for assignment. The 'monopoly' trees now are teak, blackwood, ebony and sandalwood. The receipts of the Forest Department in 1038 (1862-63) amounted to over Rs. 1·75 lakhs. As a result of seventy-two years' careful control and management, the annual income from the department has risen far above that amount and in 1110 it was Rs. 13·46 lakhs. There has also been a proportionate rise in the expenditure which was less than Rs. 80,000 in 1059 (1883-84) but amounted to Rs. 8·08 lakhs in the year under report.

Forest Policy.

69. The policy of the Government has in recent years been to refrain from further reservation of extensive areas. The objects underlying the reservation so far made have been to secure the utmost possible yield from that part of a forest block which is commercially valuable, to protect the forest growth in mountainous tracts for the prevention of erosion and landslips, to regulate the flow of water in streams originating from the hills and to preserve the sources of supply of small timber and fuel to the agriculturists and of fodder for the cattle. Endeavours have been made to develop the utilisation of soft woods. On the conservancy side, special efforts are made to the scientific plantation of valuable species of timber to replace fellings in natural forests. Artificial regeneration side by side with exploitation is the settled policy of the Government. A judicious policy of disafforesting as much suitable land as practicable for paddy cultivation is being systematically pursued.

Reserved Forests.

70. The area of reserved forests increased from 2,396 sq. miles and 24 acres in 1109 to 2,396 sq. miles and 617 acres in 1110. The increase of 593 acres was the net result of the transfer of 644·40 acres from the category of reserved lands and proposed fuel and fodder reserves to that of reserved forests and the exclusion of 51·12 acres from the settled reserves on account of disafforestation. The area of the reserved forests represented 31·4 per cent. of the total area of the State.

Reserved Lands and Fuel and Fodder Reserves.

71. The area of reserved lands decreased from 88 sq. miles and 538 acres to 88 sq. miles and 191 acres and that of proposed fuel and fodder reserves from 6 sq. miles and 464 acres to 6 sq. miles and 216 acres.

Forest Settlement.

72. At the commencement of the year there were 14 proposed regular reserves and 12 proposed fuel and fodder reserves undergoing settlement. Six blocks more were proposed to be reserved during the year. Out of the 32 blocks thus proposed to be settled,

3 blocks were finally settled leaving 19 proposed regular reserves and 10 proposed fuel and fodder reserves pending settlement at the close of the year.

Working Plans.

73. Forest exploitation is regulated by working plans or working schemes so as to bring all important forests under systematic management, to ensure continuity of treatment and orderly and economic working on an organised basis as well as to ensure forest regeneration in the interests of posterity. Out of a total area of 2,396 sq. miles and 617 acres of reserved forests, 1,001 sq. miles and 103 acres were under sanctioned schemes. No new working plan was sanctioned during the year. Simple working schemes in respect of 63 sq. miles and 415 acres comprised in the Kottayam and Quilon Divisions were under preparation. Working plans in respect of an area of 278 sq. miles and 170 acres remain to be taken on hand. The balance area of 1,053 sq. miles and 569 acres does not require any working scheme. The exploitation of the several coups included in the sanctioned schemes was continued and some coups in respect of which working plans were sanctioned during the previous years were opened in the year under report.

Exploitation of Timber.

74. The extraction of timber from the forests was entrusted as in the past, mostly to contract agencies. The usual methods for the transport of forest produce, *viz.*, carts along land routes and rafts along waterways, were adopted during the year. Elephants were employed as usual for dragging timber from areas away from road sides or river banks. The quantity of timber extracted and removed from the forests was 1,479,833 cubic feet against 1,295,657 cubic feet in 1109 or an increase of 184,176 cubic feet. Royalties formed 607,173 cubic feet and jungle wood 872,660 cubic feet, the corresponding quantities for 1109 being 554,087 cubic feet and 731,570 cubic feet. Including the stock at the commencement of the year the quantity of timber available for disposal was 2,227,619 cubic feet consisting of 1,163,468 cubic feet of royalties and 1,074,151 cubic feet of jungle wood.* Of this quantity, 1,445,074 cubic

feet comprising 627·469 cubic feet of royalties and 817,605 cubic feet of junglewood were disposed of during the year against 1,337,597 cubic feet comprising 615,825 cubic feet of royalties and 721,772 cubic feet of jungle wood in 1109. The balance in stock at the end of the year consisted of 525,999 cubic feet of royalties and 256,546 cubic feet of jungle wood or a total of 782,545 cubic feet. The total receipts on account of sale of royalties (monopoly trees) and jungle wood (excluding drift and waif wood) amounted to Rs. 13,01,271 against Rs. 12,49,091 in 1109.

Minor Forest Produce.

75. Firewood and charcoal, cardamoms, bamboos and ivory are among the most important items of minor forest produce. The receipts from the disposal of firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 8,564 against Rs. 8,078 in the previous year. The receipts from cardamoms amounted to Rs. 6,428 against Rs. 5,114 in 1109. A sum of Rs. 14,677 was realised on account of sale of bamboos against Rs. 22,184 in the year previous. The realisation from the sale of ivory amounted to Rs. 6,790 against Rs. 3,652 in 1109. The receipts on account of fees from grazing permits and fodder grass rose from Rs. 10,748 to Rs. 13,529 Besides these, articles such as reeds, honey, wax, rattans, etc., are also sources of revenue from the forests. The total value realised from the minor forest produce during the year amounted to Rs. 79,515 against Rs. 79,413 in the previous year.

Elephants.

76. At the commencement of the year the department possessed 11 elephants, of which 5 were tuskers and 6 cows. Capturing operations conducted during the year in the Central and Kottayam Divisions brought in 11 elephants, of which 5 were tuskers and 6 cows. A cow elephant captured during the previous year in the Northern Division gave birth to a male calf. A tusker elephant was also secured during the year by an accidental fall in an uncovered pit. Of the total number of 24 elephants in the possession of the department two tuskers and three cows were sold in auction, one cow and one tusker were sold by

private negotiation and two tuskers and one cow died of anthrax. There remained at the close of the year 14 elephants in the possession of the department, of which seven were tuskers and seven cows. The average cost of maintaining a trained elephant was Rs. 250. The average cost of capture and upkeep of an elephant amounted to Rs. 429. A sum of Rs. 206 was realised as hire of elephants against Rs. 146 in the previous year. The sale proceeds of elephants amounted to Rs. 7,512 against Rs. 4,866 in 1109.

Sylviculture.

77. The scarcity of the rains during the year affected to some extent the natural reproduction in most of the forest divisions. The occasional rains in the summer months used to help the germination of self-sown seeds and as these rains did not occur during the year the germination actually commenced only with the advent of the monsoon in Mithunam. Natural regeneration of important species of trees like *irul, tembavu, maruthu,* venteak, blackwood, *vengai* and *kongu* was found to be fair towards the close of the year. In regard to artificial reproduction, an extent of 676 acres was planted with teak at a cost of Rs. 1·55 per acre against 574 acres and Rs. 1·77, respectively, in 1109. The* *taungya* system of raising plantations was continued with satisfactory results and out of 676 acres planted with teak during the year all except 8 acres were planted under the *taungya* system. At the end of the year there were 13,055 acres of teak plantations. The receipts from plantations by the sale of saplings, top-ends etc., amounted to Rs. 25,672 against Rs. 25,807 in 1109. Owing to the severe drought the plantations on the whole suffered very badly from the attack of teak defoliators which appeared thrice during the year. In the Northern Division the plantations at some places suffered

* Under this system, as soon as the tree growth is removed from the area the land is leased out to contractors who clear the area, burn the brush-wood and sow paddy with the beginning of the monsoon. Teak plants are supplied to each contractor who plants them at his cost but under the control of the department at points already staked. After the paddy is harvested, the contractor raises a crop of gram or other cereal in the area and keeps the plantation completely weeded. Another paddy harvest is raised and the contractor delivers back the area fully weeded and with all the failures replaced. The teak plants raised under this system show better growth while the Government save the cost of weeding. This system not only reduces the cost of plantations enormously, but it also increases the cultivation of food crops in the country.

severely from attacks by wild elephants while in the Central Division sambur and white monkeys caused some damage. The plantations were however in a satisfactory condition on the whole. The area of the rubber, casuarina and red gum plantations remained the same as in the previous year while that of cashewnut increased from 96 acres to 124 acres. The area under *elavu* was reduced from 31 acres to 25 acres as the plants on 6 acres dried up and that area was therefore replanted with teak. Cultural operations such as climber cutting, weeding, etc., were carried on as in the previous year. The condition of the sandal wood plants planted as an experimental measure was satisfactory except in the Northern Division. The mahogany plants were coming up well except in the Central Division. The *beedi* leaf plant (*Diospyros Melanoxylon*) reared as an experimental measure did not show signs of vigorous growth in some divisions. In the Shenkotta Division a natural growth of *beedi* plants in an area of 7 acres was observed and steps were taken for the area being carefully maintained. The papita plants (*Sterculia Campanulata*) in the Northern Division were growing vigorously. Besides these, experimental cultivation of *Etta*, Napier grass, *Ailanthus grandis*, eucalyptus, camphor, etc., was also carried on by the department as in the previous year.

Forest Protection.

78. The total number of forest offences reported during the year was 1,048 against 1,088 in the previous year. Including 425 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year there were 1,473 cases for disposal against 1,469 cases in the previous year. Of these, 409 cases were disposed of by the magistracy, 731 cases were compounded and 30 cases withdrawn leaving a balance of 303 cases undisposed of. Of the cases disposed of by the magistracy, 358 ended in conviction and 51 in acquittal. The amount of compensation realised during the year was Rs. 7,300 against Rs. 7,067 in the previous year. The largest number of cases related as usual to illicit collection, possession or removal of timber or minor forest produce from reserved forests. Compared with the figures for 1109 there was a marked increase in the number of cases relating to damage to reserved or royal trees and setting fire to reserved forests.

Measures were as usual taken to protect the forests from fire. The extent of forests thus protected was 2,177 sq. miles against 2,135 sq. miles in the previous year. The cost incurred in this behalf amounted to Rs. 6,467. Out of the area fire-protected, an extent of 1 sq. mile and 70 acres was, however, overrun by fire against 168 acres in 1109. The areas affected were mostly in the Shencotta and Southern Divisions. No serious damage to tree growth was caused by the fire. The increase in the extent of the area burnt was due to the prolonged drought. The system of early burning commenced from the year 1100 was continued during 1110 also and the operations were on the whole satisfactory. Out of the total forest reserve area of 2,396 sq. miles and 617 acres only an extent of 241 sq. miles and 245 acres was closed for the whole year to the grazing of all animals. The extent closed to sheep and goats was only 236 sq. miles and 82 acres. The total area of reserve forests open to the grazing of all animals was 2,156 sq. miles.

Miscellaneous.

79. The department participated in the Cottage Industries Exhibition held at Trivandrum in connection with the Sri Chitra Tirunal celebration, the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, at Trichur, the All-India Exhibition, Fair and Amusement Park at Trivandrum and the Vavu Bali Exhibition at Kuzhittura and received certificates of merit.

'Ascu' Treatment of Timber.

80. It is found that timber when treated with certain preservatives could be used for posts and other structural constructions where steel and iron materials are used at present and that considerable saving can thereby be effected. The 'ascu' treatment is one method of preserving timber and is a process developed by Mr. S. Kamesam, Wood Preservative Officer, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun who held a patent right over it. As it was resolved to use teakwood posts for electric and telephone lines, Mr. Kamesam's patent was purchased by the Government on a royalty of Rs. 15,000 payable immediately and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 payable annually from the 6th year for the whole life of the patent *i. e.* up to

the 14th year. The order for the necessary plant was placed with Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield Ltd., Quilon.

Protection of Game.

81. A game warden was appointed in 1109 for the preservation of wild life in the forests of the State. During 1110 the headquarters of this officer was transferred from Trivandrum to Peermade. The game warden represented Travancore at the All-India Conference for the preservation and conservation of the fauna and flora of the Empire held at Delhi under the auspices of His Excellency the Viceroy. A game association was organised during the year at Peermade on the lines of similar associations elsewhere.

Receipts and Expenditure.

82. The gross revenue of the department (deducting refunds on account of *Kudivila*) rose from Rs. 12,84,391 in 1109 to Rs. 13,46,279 in 1110 or by Rs. 61,888. The expenditure rose from Rs. 7,69,689 to Rs. 8,08,435 or by Rs. 38,746. The net revenue of the department rose from Rs. 5,14,702 to Rs. 5,37,844 or by Rs. 23,142.

Stamps.

Controlling Officer:— *Mr. R. Nilacanta Pillai, B. A., & B. L.*

Control.

83. The Chief Account Officer is ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps and controls the Stamp Manufactory and the Central Stamp Depot. The Stamp Manufactory is under the immediate charge of a Superintendent, and the Central Stamp Depot under the Divisional Treasury Officer, Trivandrum, designated the Officer in charge, Central Stamp Depot. All stamps manufactured in the Stamp Manufactory are sent to the Central Stamp Depot, wherefrom they are issued to the several branch and local depots for sale. Stamp papers of the value of rupee one and above are counter-stamped at the Central Stamp Depot before despatch.

Manufacture.

84. The following table shows the volume of stamp printing work done in the Stamp Manufactory for the last three years.

Serial No.	Description.	Number printed during		
		1108	1109	1110
1	General Stamps	327,536	1,206,000	75,904
2	Hundi Stamp Papers	..	..	5,250
3	Foreign Bill Stamps	..	66,768	...
4	One Anna Receipt Stamps	..	1,205,520	2,76,000
5	Private documents (Embossed)	7,907	9,292	8,056
6	Court Fee Stamp Papers	162,500	260,818	2,35,050
7	Court Fee Labels	2,014,156	1,301,494	3,104.680
8	Copying Papers (Ordinary)	1,386,850	1,035,529	1,277,738
9	Copying Papers (Service)	79,675	74,527	35,000
10	Anchal Stamps	7,479,323	8,959,860	5,390,112
11	Anchal Covers	2,800,813	2,662,000	3,362,286
12	Anchal Cards	2,799,008	2,173,088	2,899,388
13	Service Anchal Stamps	2,791,152	2,188,452	3,171,000
14	Service Anchal Cards	103,024	92,800	...
	Total	19,951,944	21,236,148	19,840,164

Value of Stamps.

85. The value of stamps, stamp papers, etc., manufactured during the year was Rs. 19·64 lakhs against Rs. 35·06 lakhs in 1109. The issues from the Central Stamp Depot amounted to Rs. 26·55 lakhs. The closing balance in stock in the Central Stamp Depot and the Stamp Manufactory was Rs. 81·50 lakhs against Rs. 88·29 lakhs in 1109.

Receipts and Expenditure.

86. The subjoined table shows the receipts and expenditure of the department for the last three years.

Particulars.	1108	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	24,65,472	..4,2 ,399	23,62,510
Deduct Refunds	1,15,835	1,10,751	1,03,253
Net Receipts	23,49 ,637	23,15,648	22,59,257
Expenditure	1,01,628	87,305	92,639
Expenditure debited to Anchal Department	30,340	17,445	26,336
Net Expenditure	71,288	69,860	66,303

Owing mainly to the economic depression there was a fall of Rs 56,391 in the gross revenue for the year. This was made up of a decrease of Rs. 47,719 under sale of general stamps, of Rs. 20,012 under duty on impressing documents, of Rs. 7,498 in the refund of general and Court Fee Stamps and of Rs. 510 under fines and penalties, and an increase of Rs. 4,352 under sale of Court Fee Stamps and stamp papers. There was a saving of Rs. 3,537 in expenditure during the year, as compared with that of the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

JUSTICE AND CRIME.

Chief Justice, High Court.	*Mr. Joseph Taliath, M. A., Barrister-at-Law (Acting from 1-1-1110 till 7-12-1110).*
	Rao Bahadur A. Varghese, B. A., B. L. (From 7-12-1110 to the end of the year).
Judge, High Court.	*Mr. Joseph Taliath, M. A., Barrister-at-Law (From 7-12-1110 to the end of the year).*
,, ,,	*Mr. A. Venkata Rao, B. A., B. L.*
,, ,,	*Mr. K. K. Chacko, Barrister-at-Law.*
,, ,,	*Mr. C. Raman Tampi, B. A., B. L.*
,, ,,	*Mr. K. P. Gopala Menon, Barrister-at-Law.*
,, ,,	*Mr. P. Sivasankara Pillai, B. A., B. L., (Acting from 1-1-1110 till 6-3-1110).*
,,	*Dr. G. D. Nokes, M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-Law (From 1-1-1110 to 1-4-1110 and from 30-7-1110 to 24-11-1110).*
,,	*Mr. G. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L. (From 7-3-1110 to 8-6-1110 and from 1-11-1110 to the end of the year).*
	Mr. K. Sankaran Pandalai, B. A., B. L. (From 9-6-1110 to 1-11-1110).

Judicial System.

The judicial administration of the State rests with the High Court, except in the matter of offences committed by European British subjects, for which there are special courts in the State established by law. Subject to this exception, the High Court is the highest civil and criminal court in the land and has the power of adjudication over suits of the highest value and criminal cases of the most serious nature, although its decisions in some important civil and criminal cases, such as decrees in suits to the value of five thousand rupees and above, and capital and life sentences, are subject to confirmation by the Ruler, application for which is transmitted through the Dewan. The High Court has no original jurisdiction. In appeals, however, questions of fact as well as of law are adjudicated upon. Until 1894, there was a "Royal Court of Final Appeal" corresponding, more or less, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. This Court has since been abolished, but the functions of such a committee are to some extent exercised by a Full Bench of the High Court which, when so acting, passes judgments in the form of advice to the Ruler. Below the High Court are the District and Sessions Courts which are the highest courts of original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Below these District and Sessions Courts are the courts of the Munsiffs and the Village Panchayat Courts for the trial of civil cases, and the courts of the magistrates including Benches of honorary magistrates for the trial of criminal cases. Munsiffs' Courts and Village Panchayat Courts have only original jurisdiction; and generally speaking, the jurisdiction of the Munsiff extends up to suits to the value of two thousand and five hundred rupees, and that of the Village Panchayat Court up to fifty rupees. Suits tried by the Village Panchayat Courts are of a small cause nature and the decisions are not subject to appeal, although the District Courts have the power to revise them to a limited extent. Munsiffs also try some classes of suits as small cause suits, the decisions in which are subject only to revision by the High Court. The decisions of the Munsiffs in other suits are subject to regular appeals which lie either to the High Court or to the District Court according as the value of the suit is above one thousand

rupees or not. For the administration of criminal justice, there are, below the Sessions Courts, the magistrates who are of three classes some of whom are honorary. The chief magistrate of a District is the District Magistrate who is a magistrate of the first class and under him are other magistrates of the first class and those of the second and third classes. These last have only original jurisdiction, while magistrates of the first class, including District Magistrates, have original as well as appellate jurisdiction. The appellate authority over magistrates of the second and third classes is the District Magistrate and, if specially authorised, any other First Class Magistrate. The appellate authority over First Class Magistrates, including the District Magistrate, is the Sessions Court. District and certain First Class Magistrates are Land Revenue Officers as well, but except in a few cases where the Tahsildars are empowered to exercise magisterial functions in their respective taluks, all magistrates of the second or third classes and some of the First Class Magistrates are magistrates exclusively and have no revenue functions. The stipendiary magistrates are mostly graduates-in-law. The criminal judiciary in the State in respect of offences committed by European British subjects consists of Special Magistrates and a Special Appellate Judge appointed under Sign Manual by virtue of certain Proclamations. Special Magistrates exercise original jurisdiction and the Special Appellate Judge exercises appellate and revisionary powers over them. But none of them can award any punishment higher than imprisonment extending up to three months or fine up to one thousand rupees or both. If, in the opinion of the Special Magistrate taking cognisance of a case, the offence is one that cannot be tried by him or be adequately punished by him, he has to commit the offender for trial to the High Court of Madras.

Recruitment.

2. The entire judiciary is recruited from the ranks of duly qualified members of the service or the bar. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the Ruler and they are selected from among the District Judges or the leading members of the bar. District Judges are appointed by the Government in consultation with

the High Court. Munsiffs are likewise appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the High Court. District Judges and Munsiffs are removable for misconduct only after a formal enquiry by a commission duly appointed by the High Court with the sanction of the Ruler. The judges and Munsiffs are without exception graduates in arts and law or barristers. The courts are absolutely free from any sort of interference on the part of the executive authorities. Suits against the Government are of every day occurrence and Government regard the final decisions of the courts as binding on them and the courts are authorised by law to issue executions against the Government.

Security of Service.

Independence.

Criminal Justice.

3. The number of criminal courts during the year was 75 against 76 in 1109. These include the High Court, and the Temporary Additional Sessions Courts at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam. The number of First Class Magistrates' Courts decreased from 14 in 1109 to 13 in 1110. The number of Second Class Magistrates' Courts remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 30. The District Munsiffs at Devicolam and Shencotta exercised magisterial functions also. There was on an average one court to every 102 sq. miles of the area and to 67,946 of the population.

Tribunals.

Crime.

4. The total number of offences reported decreased from 30,692 in 1109 to 29,344 in 1110 or by 4·39 per cent. and those reported as true from 30,252 to 28,760 or by 1,492. There was a rise in the number of offences reported under the Penal Code while that under special and local laws showed a fall. The percentage of offences under the Penal Code to the total number reported rose from 39·01 to 42·39, while that of offences under special and local laws fell from 60·99 to 57·61. The total number of cases rejected *in limine* rose from 344 to 477 and those

Offences.

struck off as false, frivolous or vexatious from 96 to 107. The percentage of true to reported cases fell from 98·57 to 98·01. The increase in the number of offences under the Penal Code occurred chiefly in respect of hurt, theft, grievous hurt, criminal breach of trust, offences against the State, offences affecting public health, safety, etc., and mischief by fire. A decrease was at the same time recorded mainly in respect of false evidence and offences against public justice, criminal force and assault, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, contempt of lawful authority of public servants and kidnapping, abduction, slavery, etc. Of the offences under special and local laws those under the Municipal Regulation, the Police Regulation, the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, the Explosives Regulation and the Weights and Measures Regulation showed a fall, while those under the Abkari Regulation, the Hackney Carriages Regulation, the Motor Vehicles Regulation, the Forest Regulation, the Tobacco Regulation and the Stamps Regulation showed an increase. There were 4 offences under the Cinematograph Regulation, 2 under the Companies' Regulation, and one offence each under the Irrigation Regulation, the Nair Regulation and the Matches Regulation, against none in the previous year. The number of persons involved in the cases for disposal fell from 74,653 to 72,969. Of these, 55,167 or 75·60 per cent. were brought to trial against 55,260 or 74·02 per cent. in 1109. Of the persons brought to trial, 32·56 per cent. were convicted against 31·26 in the previous year. Taking the offences under the Penal Code and those under the special and local laws separately, the number of persons convicted under the Penal Code rose from 2,740 and 8·58 per cent. to 2,767 and 8·62 per cent.; and the conviction under the special and local laws rose from 14,536 and 62·26 per cent. to 15,197 and 65·81 per cent., respectively.

Female Offenders.

5. The number of female offenders involved in the cases for disposal during the year fell from 5,714 to 4,897 and formed 6·71 per cent. of the total number of accused persons, against 7·65 per cent. in the previous year. Of these, 1,132 or 23·12 per cent. were charged with compoundable

offences such as simple hurt, criminal force and assault, trespass, etc., against 1,372 or 24·01 per cent. in the previous year. Of the females involved, 1,448 or 29·67 per cent. were convicted against 1,647 or 28·88 per cent. in 1109. Convictions under special and local laws formed the largest number of cases, and of these, cases under the Municipal Regulation formed the majority as in the previous years.

Juvenile Offenders.

6. The number of juvenile offenders decreased from 782 in 1109 to 260 in 1110, of whom 240 were boys and the remaining 20 were girls. Sixty-three of the juveniles were brought to trial and 4 (all boys) convicted against 41 brought to trial and 8 (all boys) convicted in 1109. All the 4 boys were convicted for theft and all of them were sent to the Reformatory School, Trivandrum against 8 juveniles sent in 1109.

Public Servants Prosecuted.

7. The number of public servants prosecuted decreased from 94 in 1109 to 89 in 1110. The prosecutions against all of them were launched by private persons with the sanction of Government, against 64 in the previous year. Torture and extortion, criminal misappropriation, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal breach of trust, theft and robbery were the chief offences of which they were accused. One public servant was convicted as in the previou year.

Magistrates' Courts.

Original Work.

8. The total number of cases for disposal in the magistrates' courts during the year was 37,602 affecting 72,969 persons against 38,408 cases affecting 74,653 persons in 1109. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 31,445 affecting 57,660 persons against 32,719 cases affecting 58,775 persons in 1109. The arrears at the close of the year rose from 5,689 cases involving 15,878 persons to 6,157 cases involving 15,309 persons in 1110. The percentage of disposals fell from 87 to 84.

9. The institution of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts fell from 11,822 to 10,441 or by 1,381 in 1110. Including arrears and cases received by remand, etc., the total number of cases for disposal was 13,648 affecting 14,932 persons against 14,754 cases affecting 16,023 persons in 1109. The disposals fell from 12,975 to 11,028, while the arrears rose from 1,779 at the end of 1109 to 2,620 at the close of 1110. The Bench Magistrate's Court at Trivandrum disposed of the largest number of cases, followed in order by the courts at Nagercoil, Quilon and Alleppey. The smallest disposal was in the Mavelikara court as in the previous year. The court at Trivandrum left the heaviest arrears, the courts at Nagercoil, Mavelikara, Tiruvalla and Changanacherry following in order. There were 510 cases pending for over three months in all the courts together against 658 in 1109. Of these, 363 were in Trivandrum, 36 in Nagercoil, 30 in Mavelikara and 31 in Changanacherry. The average duration of a case from the beginning to the end of the trial was 54 days against 15 days in the previous year. The percentage of convictions decreased from 67 in 1109 to 62 in 1110. The total number of witnesses examined in all the courts together was 1,973 against 1,745 in 1109. All the witnesses were examined on the date of their appearance.

Bench Magistrates' Courts.

10. In the stipendiary magistrates' courts the file rose from 18,870 cases composed of 617 preliminary enquiries and 18,253 trials in 1109 to 18,903 cases composed of 579 preliminary enquiries and 18,324 trials in 1110. The total number of cases for disposal was 23,767 against 23,654 in the previous year. The disposals also rose from 19,744 to 20,417, the arrears at the close of the year being 3,537 against 3,910 at the end of the previous year. Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 1,567 were more than 3 months old against 1,796 in 1109. The average disposal of a magistrate was 425 cases against 403 cases in 1109. Excluding the delay in arresting the accused persons and in the investigation of cases referred to the

Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts.

police, the average duration of a case was 47 days for preliminary enquiries and 27 days for trial against 42 and 25 days respectively in 1109. Among the District Magistrates' Courts the average duration was longest in the Additional District Magistrate's Court at Padmanabhapuram both in respect of preliminary enquiries and of trials. The stipendiary magistrates examined 49,097 witnesses against 46,325 in 1109 or, on an average, 1,023 witnesses against 945 in the previous year. The number of witnesses detained beyond the first day of their appearance was 531 against 914 in 1109. The number of persons committed to the Sessions in the preliminary enquiries by the stipendiary magistrates fell from 480 in 1109 to 393 in 1110. Those involved in the trials disposed of by the magistrates rose from 42,022 to 42,865. Of these, 8,557 or 19·95 per cent. were convicted against 7,867 or 18·72 per cent. in the previous year. Of the persons convicted, 83 per cent. were sentenced to fine only, against 83·91 per cent. in the previous year. Solitary confinement was awarded to 8 persons against 19 in 1109.

Appellate Work.

11. Eleven magistrates exercised appellate powers as in the previous year. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year and those received by remand, etc., there were 797 appeals for disposal against 951 in 1109. The number of appeals disposed of fell from 770 to 606 and the arrears rose from 181 to 191 cases. The pendency was heaviest in the Kottayam Division First Class Magistrate's Court, with a file of 108 cases, of which 74 cases were of more than 3 months' duration. The average duration of an appeal rose from 21 days in 1109 to 61 days in 1110. The longest average duration, *viz.*, 161 days was in the Additional District Magistrate's Court, Padmanabhapuram, while the shortest duration, *viz.*, 5 days, was in the District Magistrate's Court, Trivandrum and in the Division First Class Magistrates' Courts at Alleppey and Perumbavoor. In 41·91 per cent. of the cases appealed against, the findings and sentences were confirmed, the percentage for 1109 being 50·13. The percentage of cases in which the conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered rose from 30·26 to 42·08. In 11·88 per cent. of the cases either the conviction or the sentence or both were altered. The remaining 4·13 per cent. were otherwise disposed of.

12. The number of applications for revision including those received by the District Magistrates during the year was 22 against 17 in 1109. Of these, 20 applications were disposed of leaving two pending at the close of the year. The number of calendars received for revision by the District Magistrates was 4,378, of which 4,377 were disposed of, leaving one case pending at the close of the year.

Revisional Work.

13. The total number of cases that came up for disposal before the magistrates' courts in the exercise of their preventive and miscellaneous jurisdiction rose from 882 to 920, the number of persons involved therein being 2,569 against 2,462 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of decreased from 543 to 483 and the number of persons involved from 1,266 to 900. Two hundred and three persons or 22·55 per cent. of the number involved were convicted against 223 persons or 17·61 per cent. in 1109. Forty-three persons were called upon to give security for keeping the peace, of whom 8 suffered imprisonment for failing to give security, the corresponding figures for 1109 being 32 and 11. Eighteen persons were summarily dealt with for preferring false or vexatious complaints.

Miscellaneous Work.

14. The amount of fees and fines realised by magistrates' courts in 1110 was Rs. 46,571 against Rs. 47,853 in 1109. The balance of fines imposed which was pending recovery at the end of the year was Rs. 24,613 against Rs. 26,239 at the end of the previous year.

Fines.

Sessions Courts.

15. The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts fell from 224 to 219, while the number of persons involved therein rose from 492 to 522. The total number of cases for trial was 234 against 238 in 1109. Of these, 222 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 12 cases at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 225 and 13. The pendency was 6 cases at Trivandrum, 3 at Parur, 2 at Quilon

Original Work.

and 1 at Alleppey. Three cases at Trivandrum, 2 at Quilon and 2 at Parur were more than 3 months old. The average period taken for the disposal of a Sessions case from the date of receipt of the records till disposal rose from 19 days in 1109 to 23 days in 1110, while the duration from the commencement to the close of the trial was 10 days as in the previous year. The longest duration was at Trivandrum, *viz.*, 45 days and the shortest at Quilon, *viz.*, 14 days. The Sessions Courts examined 3,233 witnesses against 3,283 witnesses in 1109. Of these, 481 witnesses were detained beyond the first day of their appearance against 660 in 1109. The percentage of conviction was 35 against 33 in the previous year. In 5 cases the extreme penalty of the law was awarded against 7 cases in 1109 and in 18 cases rigorous imprisonment for life was awarded against 20 in the previous year. The fines imposed rose from Rs. 3,886 in 1109 to Rs. 5,811 in 1110. Including outstandings the amount to be recovered was Rs. 15,633, of which a sum of Rs. 311 was realised and Rs. 4,084 remitted or written off as irrecoverable. The balance pending recovery at the end of 1110 was Rs. 11,238.

Appellate Work.

16. There were 305 appeal cases for disposal against 290 in 1109. Of these, 260 cases were disposed of, against 228 in the previous year. The arrears at the end of the year fell from 62 to 45. The largest pendency of appeals, *viz.*, 31 was at Quilon; Trivandrum and Alleppey followed with 5 cases each and Parur with 4 cases. Nagercoil and Kottayam disposed of all the appeals on their files. The average duration of an appeal fell from 82 days in 1109 to 75 days in 1110, the longest duration being at Nagercoil (110 days) and the shortest at Alleppey (56 days). The disposal of the appeals resulted in the confirmation of the findings and sentences in 46 per cent. of the decisions of the superior magistrates against 36 per cent. in 1109 and the percentage of acquittals in reversal fell from 46 to 40. The percentage of modification of either the conviction or the sentence or both was 11. Retrial was ordered in 3 per cent. of the appeals.

17. The number of applications for revision was 6 against 3 in 1109. Including arrears the number of appeal statements and calendars for revision was 4,040, against 3,622 in 1109, and all of them were disposed of.

Miscellaneous.

High Court.

18. Eighteen cases involving 22 persons were referred to the High Court by the Sessions Courts under Section 278 of the Criminal Procedure Code against 26 cases involving 32 persons in 1109. Including the arrears at the end of the previous year there were 21 cases for disposal, of which 15 cases involving 21 persons were disposed of and 6 cases involving 9 persons were pending at the close of the year. Sentence was enhanced to that of death in the case of two persons, while death sentence was confirmed in the case of four persons. Rigorous imprisonment for life was confirmed in the case of seven persons, conviction was altered to one of less heinous offence and lighter punishment awarded in the case of two persons and conviction quashed and acquittal ordered in the case of six others. The average duration of a referred trial rose from 73·5 days in 1109 to 83 days in 1110.

Referred Trials.

19. The number of appeals preferred to the High Court rose from 142 in 1109 to 185 in 1110. Including arrears the total number of appeals for disposal was 261 against 271 in 1109. Of these, 186 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 75 cases at the close of the year, the corresponding figures for 1109 being 195 and 76. Of the pending cases, 21 were more than 3 months old. The average duration of an appeal disposed of fell from 235 days to 197 days. Interference was declined in 30 per cent. of the appeals against conviction and in 8 per cent. of the appeals against acquittal. The sentence was altered with or without alteration of conviction in 19 per cent., conviction was quashed and acquittal ordered in 30 per cent. and acquittal set aside and conviction entered in 8 per cent. of the appeals. The remaining 5 per cent. were otherwise disposed of. Of the appeals

Appeals.

preferred to the High Court during the year 46 were by Government against 13 in 1109. The number of such appeals for disposal during the year was 54, of which 32 were disposed of.

Miscellaneous.

20. The total number of revision cases for disposal during the year was 1,127 against 1,181 in 1109. The number of cases disposed of was 503 against 540 in the previous year. The pendency at the end of the year was 624 against 641 at the end of the previous year. The number of calendars and appeal statements revised increased from 1107 to 1766. Seventy-nine applications for transfer of cases from one court to another were disposed of during the year against 37 in the previous year; of these, 18 were allowed against 14 in 1109. The number of miscellaneous petitions for bail, etc. disposed of and the number allowed fell from 294 and 201 in 1109 to 147 and 123, respectively, in 1110.

Extradition

21. The number of persons extradited to British India from this State at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States was 17. Twenty persons were surrendered to the State from British India, of whom 11 were convicted, 3 acquitted, 3 discharged and 3 were awaiting trial when the year closed. The principal offences with which the accused were charged were murder, kidnapping, abduction, grievous hurt, etc.

Civil Justice.

Number of Civil Courts.

22. As the arrears in the District and Munsiffs' Courts continued to be heavy, the term of the 7 temporary Second and Additional Sessions Judges' Courts and the 5 temporary District Munsiffs' Courts was extended till the close of the year under report. Besides the High Court, there were 77 civil courts as in the previous year exercising civil jurisdiction. These courts comprised 6 District Courts, 9 Second Judges' Courts, 40 Munsiffs' Courts and 22 Village Panchayat Courts. The Additional District Munsiff's Court at Neyyattinkara was shifted to Kuzhitturai temporarily for one year with effect from the beginning of the year. There was one civil court for every 98 sq. miles of the area and 65,333 inhabitants of the State.

23. The volume of litigation in the years 1109 and 1110 is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Civil Litigation in General.

Name of Court.	Original Suits.		Appeals.	
	1109.	1110.	1109.	1110.
Village Panchayat Courts.	11,497	10,735	..	..
Munsiffs' Courts	63,499	74,526	..	..
District Courts	904	2,077	3,920	3,839
High Court	..	..	1,633	1,587
Total	75,900	87,338	5,553	5,426

The total number of suits was 92,764 which showed an increase of 11,311 cases or 13·89 per cent. over the total volume of litigation in 1109. Original suits rose by 11,438 or by 14·04 per cent. while appeals fell by 127 cases or by 0·02 per cent. Original suits instituted during the year showed an increase of 12,095 over the average for the preceding quinquennium. One original suit was instituted for every 58·35 persons against 67·14 persons in the previous year. The number of ordinary suits rose from 36,268 in 1109 to 49,018 in 1110, while that of small cause suits fell from 39,632 to 38,320. All the Districts contributed to the increase in the ordinary suits, the largest contribution being by Quilon followed by Kottayam and Trivandrum in order. There was a fall in respect of suits for money or movable property and a rise in respect of suits relating to land. In the former class of suits all heads except those relating to "rents, renewal fees, etc., by *jenmies*", "other rents" and "damages" showed a decrease the largest decrease being under the head " accounts stated ". In the latter class the increase was under " renewal of *kanapattam* " and " redemption of mortgages ", the largest increase being under the former. Suits for declaration of title showed a decrease of 3,166 cases. The aggregate value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 1·65 crores against Rs. 1·56 crores in 1109. The average value of a suit fell from Rs. 206 in 1109 to Rs. 189 in 1110. Classified according to their grades of value, except for a decrease under suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 there was an increase under all grades of suits, the

largest increase being in respect of those below Rs. 30 and the smallest in respect of those not admitting of valuation. Small cause suits constituted 44 per cent. of the total litigation against 52 per cent. in 1109.

Original Litigation.

24. A statement showing the details of the disposal and pendency of ordinary suits and small cause suits in the several classes of courts in the State during 1109 and 1110 is given below :—

Original Work.

Name of Court.	Nature of suit.	Total No. for disposal including arrears, etc.		No. disposed of.	
		1109.	1110.	1109.	1110.
Village Panchayat Courts.	Small Causes .	13,476	12,877	11,938	11,232
Munsiffs' Courts.	Small Causes .	35,675	33,640	29,387	26,979
	Ordinary Suits .	63,671	76,893	37,620	43,539
	Total .	99,346	1,10,533	67,007	70,518
District Courts.	Small Causes .	70	1,320	24	903
	Ordinary Suits .	3,231	3,071	1,160	1,023
	Total .	3,301	4,391	1,184	1,926
	Grand Total .	116,123	127,801	80,129	83,676

Name of Court.	Nature of suit.	No. pending disposal at the end of		Average duration in days of Contested cases.		Average duration in days of Uncontested cases.	
		1109.	1110.	1109.	1110.	1109.	1110.
Village Panchayat Courts.	Small Causes .	1,538	1,645	116	128	40	48
Munsiffs' Courts.	Small Causes .	6,288	6,661	..	..	..	..
	Ordinary Suits.	26,051	33,354	493	486	126	136
	Total .	32,339	40,016	..	..	..	..
District Courts.	Small Causes .	46	417	..	..	..	..
	Ordinary Suits.	2,071	2,048	1,143	1,191	456	184
	Total .	2,117	2,465	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total .	35,994	44,125	..	..	..	..

Village Panchayat Courts.

25. The total number of suits filed in the Village Panchayat Courts formed 12·28 per cent. of the total original institutions in the State against 15·15 per cent. in 1109. The average value of a suit was Rs. 18·36 against Rs. 19·08 in 1109. The largest number of suits filed was in Trivandrum. Nagercoil, Parur, Quilon and Kottayam came next in order. The number of suits pending at the end of the year was 1,645, of which 212 were more than 6 months and less than one year old, and 130 more than one year old, against 206 and 111 cases, respectively, in 1109.

Munsiffs' Courts.

26. The total number of suits filed in the Munsiffs' Courts constituted 85·29 per cent. of the total original litigation against 83·66 per cent. in the previous year. The total value of the suits filed rose from Rs. 1·14 crores in 1109 to Rs. 1·27 crores in 1110. The average value of a suit fell from Rs. 179·72 to Rs. 170·36. The percentage of disposal of contested ordinary suits to the total disposal of ordinary suits was 29·11 against 31·02 in 1109 and that of contested small causes to the total disposal of small causes was 14·43 against 12·97 in 1109. Ninety-five per cent. of the cases disposed of on the merits were decreed in favour of the plaintiffs against 83 per cent. in 1109. The average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded one year in all except 10 courts. The longest duration was in the Trivandrum Temporary Munsiff's Court, *viz*., 1,381 days. Of the 40,015 suits pending disposal at the end of the year, suits of more than one but less than two years' duration and of more than two years' duration were 5,410 and 6,375, respectively, against 4,607 and 6,042, respectively, in 1109.

District Courts.

27. The number of ordinary suits filed in the District Courts formed 0·95 per cent. of the total volume of original litigation against 1·12 per cent. in 1109. The average value of a suit fell from Rs 4,442 to Rs. 1,749. The number of suits disposed of was 43·86 per cent. of the number for disposal against 35·87 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of disposal

of contested ordinary suits to the total disposal of ordinary suits was 53·57 against 54·05 in 1109. Of the ordinary suits disposed of, 72·73 per cent. related to land against 71·81 per cent. in 1109. The average disposal of ordinary suits in all the District Courts and Second Judges' Courts during the year was 68 against 77 in 1109. The number of references received under the Land Acquisition Regulation was 64 against 49 in the previous year. Inclusive of arrears there were 234 references for disposal against 246 in 1109. The number disposed of was 104 and formed 44·44 per cent. of the total number, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 76 and 30·9. Of the 130 references pending disposal at the end of the year, 63 were more than two years old, 17 between one and two years, and 39 between 6 months and one year. In regard to ordinary suits those of more than one year's but less than two years' duration rose from 367 to 373, while those of more than two years' duration fell from 1,094 to 1,055. At the end of the year there were 449 suits of more than five years' duration against 378 such suits at the end of the previous year. The heaviest pendency of such suits was at Kottayam with 148 cases followed by Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Parur and Alleppey in order.

Execution of Decrees.

28. The number of applications for execution of decrees for disposal, the number disposed of and the number pending at the close of the year and their average duration in the years 1109 and 1110 are compared in the following statement:—

Name of Court.	No. for disposal.		No. disposed of.	
	1109.	1110.	1109.	1110.
Village Panchayat Courts	10,302	9,800	9,926	9,385
Munsiffs' Courts	138,612	123,260	113,349	101,667
District Courts	3,203	3,545	1,864	2,259
Total	152,117	136,605	125,139	113,311

Name of Court.	Balance.		Average duration in days of applications in			
			Ordinary Suits.		Small Causes.	
	1109	1110	1109	1110	1109	1110
Village Panchayat Courts	376	415	..	..	14	16
Munsiffs' Courts	25,263	21,593	61	88	34	36
District Courts	1,339	1,286	158	217	156	155
Total	26,978	23,294	..	..	..	..

The total number of applications for execution of decrees, the number disposed of during the year and the number pending at its end were less than in 1109. The percentage of applications in which full satisfaction was obtained to the total disposal fell from 10·26 to 8·77 and that of applications in which partial satisfaction was obtained from 11·21 to 10·58. The number of applications which proved wholly infructuous was 83,871 and formed 74·02 per cent. of the total disposal. The amount realised by issue of process rose from Rs. 34·46 lakhs to Rs. 34·73 lakhs while that realised without issue of process fell from Rs. 8·90 lakhs to Rs. 4·36 lakhs. Of the 23,294 applications pending at the close of the year, 4,263 were more than 3 but less than 6 months old and 9,692 more than 6 months old, the corresponding figures for 1109 being 26,978. 4,086 and 8,291. Judgment debtors were imprisoned in 641 cases against 811 in 1109. The number of cases in which immovable property was sold fell from 4,739 to 3,677. Partition was effected in 41 cases against 42 in 1109. The number of cases in which specific performance was enforced was 4 against 2 in the previous year. The number of decrees received for execution from the Cochin State was 58 against 41 in the previous year; and that of decrees from the British Indian Courts fell from 79 to 54. Decrees were sent to the Cochin State for execution in 31 cases against 30 cases, and to the British Indian Courts in 26 cases against 23 cases, in the previous year.

29. In addition to the items of work detailed above the District Courts had to dispose of miscellaneous work, such as petitions under the Insolvency, the Succession Certificate and the Guardians and Wards Regulations and Civil Miscellaneous petitions. The total number of such petitions rose from 47,935 to 50,216 and the number disposed of from 47,252 to 49,481, the pendency at the close of the year being 735 against 683 at the close of 1109. The Munsiffs' Courts had to deal with 363,149 miscellaneous petitions, against 323,765 petitions in 1109, of which 359,242 were disposed of against 320,749 in 1109, the pendency at the close of the year being 3,907 against 3,016 at the close of 1109.

Miscellaneous.

30. There were 377 cases for disposal by the District Courts in which the Government was a party as plantiff or as defendant. Of these, 108 cases were disposed of and in 63 of them the decision was in favour of Government.

Government Suits.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

31. The total number of appeals for disposal including cross-objections and miscellaneous appeals fell from 8,491 in 1109 to 8,187 in 1110, while the number disposed of rose from 4,380 to 4,646. The number pending at the close of the year was 3,541 against 4,111 at the end of the previous year. Of the regular appeals disposed of, 1,805 related to land against 1,945 in 1109. The average duration of contested regular appeals disposed of fell from 390 days to 372 days, while that of uncontested appeals rose from 219 to 242 days. The duration of contested and uncontested regular appeals was longest at Nagercoil, *viz.*, 588 days and 485 days, respectively. The heaviest accumulation of arrears was at Trivandrum followed by Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Parur in order. Among the pending appeals, those between one and two years' duration and those of more than two years' duration fell from 542 and 614, respectively, at the end of 1109 to 441 and 561, respectively, at the end of 1110. All the courts had regular appeals of more than five

District Courts.

years' duration pending, of which Nagercoil had the largest number, *viz.*, 57, followed by Trivandrum with 34 appeals.

32. The subjoined statement compares the file, disposal and pendency of first and second appeals in the High Court during the years 1109 and 1110:—

High Court.

Particulars.	No. for disposal.		No. disposed of on the merits	
	1109	1110	1109	1110.
First Appeals .	1,960	2,039	484	437
Second Appeals .	2,463	2,491	588	580
Total .	4,423	4,530	1,072	1,017

Particulars.	No. disposed of otherwise in		Balance at the end of	
	1109	1110	1109	1110
First Appeals .	54	79	1,422	1,523
Second Appeals .	53	92	1,822	1,819
Total .	107	171	3,244	3,342

The number of appeals for disposal rose from 4,423 to 4,530, the increase being by 107 or by 2·42 per cent. against a decrease by 136 appeals or 2·98 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentage of the number of appeals disposed of to the total number for disposal was 26·22 against 26·65 in 1109. Of the first appeals disposed of, 10 were heard and decided by a bench of three judges against 14 such appeals in 1109. The average duration of a first appeal was 825 days against 718 days and of a second appeal 875 days against 704 days in the previous year. Of the appeals pending at the close of the year, 632 first appeals and 669 second appeals were more than 2 years old against 600 and 642, respectively, in 1109. The number of

cross-objections and miscellaneous appeals from orders for disposal was 284 and 600, respectively, against 306 and 506, respectively, in 1109. Of these, 68 cross-objections and 289 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of during the year against 65 and 184, respectively, in 1109. The arrears under the former thus decreased from 241 to 216 and those under the latter from 322 to 311. The number of applications for review of judgment including the arrears at the end of the previous year was 191 against 203 in 1109; of these, 68 were disposed of against 73 in the previous year. The number of civil miscellaneous and revision petitions for disposal was 6,286 against 6,849, and the number disposed of was 3,635 against 3.551 in 1109. There were 7 references under the Income Tax Regulation for disposal, of which 4 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 pending at the close of the year.

Quality of Work of the Lower Courts.

33. The decrees of the Munsiffs were confirmed in 53 per cent., modified in 12 per cent. and reversed in 35 per cent. of the appeals, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 56, 12 and 32. As regards the original work of the District and Second Judges, the percentage of confirmation and modification fell from 52·67 and 28·63, respectively, to 51·69 and 24·57, respectively, while that of reversal rose from 18·70 to 23·74 in 1110. In respect of the appellate work of the District and Second Judges the percentage of confirmation fell from 68·88 to 63·27, while that of modification and reversal rose from 9·52 and 21·60, respectively, to 11·55 and 25·18, respectively, in 1110. Of the decrees of the Munsiffs modified and reversed by the District Judges the original decision of the Munsiffs was restored by the High Court on second appeal in 68 cases against 54 cases in the previous year thereby raising the percentage of confirmation of Munsiffs' decrees from 53 to 55.

Government Suits and Appeals.

34. The number of cases before the High Court in which the Government was a party rose from 228 in 1109 to 240 in 1110. Of these, 54 were disposed of, the Government decision in 28 of them or 52 per cent. being in favour of the Government against 72 per cent. in 1109.

35. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of Administration of Justice during the years 1109 and 1110:—

Finance.

Particulars.		1109	1110
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts		50,885	49,349
Expenditure	High Court	1,52,609	1,45,415
	Civil and Sessions Courts	7,60,399	7,64,538
	Criminal Courts	1,68,788	1,60,593
	Sirkar Vakils	1,00,103	1,05,733
	Total	11,81,899	11,76,279

The receipts and expenditure under Administration of Justice given in Chapter III include those on account of the Law College and the Hostel attached thereto which are under the control of the High Court but they have been excluded from the above statement and have been incorporated in the Chapter on Public Instruction.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Meetings.

The constitution and powers of the State Legislature have been described in Chapter II. The first Sri Mulam Assembly constituted under Regulation II of 1108 and composed of members returned at the general election held in Mithunam 1108 met thrice during 1110 and sat for 23 days in all, of which 18 days were set apart for official and the rest for non-official business. The first Sri Chitra State Council also met three times lasting for 14 days in all, of which 11 days were allotted for official business and 3 for non-official business. There were besides two joint sittings of both the Houses in one of which the Dewan delivered an address to the members and in the other, the budget for 1111 M. E. was presented by the Financial Secretary to Government.

Enactments.

2. The following five official Bills were finally passed by both the Houses and they received the assent of His Highness the Maha Raja and became law:—

i. *The Travancore Breach of Contract Repealing Bill*— (Regulation I of 1110). Its object was to repeal certain enactments which provided for the punishment of certain breaches of contract by labourers.

ii. *The Travancore Companies Regulation (Amendment) Bill* (Regulation II of 1110), which was intended to amend the Companies Regulation to provide for the inspection and audit of the books and accounts of companies.

iii. *The Travancore Court of Wards Bill.*—(Regulation V of 1110). This law provides for the protection of the person and property of incapacitated persons, such as minors and persons of unsound mind, through a State agency called the Court of Wards,

and it is drawn up on the lines of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902 and the Cochin Court of Wards Regulation, XIII of 1097.

iv. *The Travancore Lunacy Bill*— (Regulation VI of 1110). Its purpose was to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunacy so as to protect all classes of lunatics and is drawn on the lines of the British Indian Lunacy Act of 1912.

v. *The Travancore Jenmi and Kudiyan Regulation (Amendment) Bill* which became law as Regulation VII of 1110. This effected some improvements on the existing enactmen relating to the subject.

Besides the above enactments, the following Regulations and Proclamations were passed by His Highness the Maha Raja direct:—

i. *The Travancore Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Regulation, III of 1110.*—This provides that all unassigned lands belonging to any Devaswom under the sole management of the Government shall be deemed to be the property of Government under the Land Conservancy Regulation of 1091 M. E.

ii. *The Travancore Newspapers (Amendment) Regulation, IV of 1110.*—This prevents a person from publishing a newspaper unless he himself is the licensee. The maximum fee leviable for a license has also been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000.

iii. *The Travancore Judgment Debtors' Temporary Relief Proclamation.*—This was promulgated in order to afford some temporary relief to judgment debtors who were not able owing to the slump in commodity prices to pay immediately amounts due under decrees of courts. This was intended to remain in force for a period of 3 months from 1st Meenam 1110.

iv. *The Travancore Judgment Debtors' Temporary Relief (Second) Proclamation.*—As the period of the first Proclamation expired by the end of Edavam 1110, this was passed, and it was designed to operate for a further period of three months.

v. *The Mathilakam Service Inam Lands Enfranchisement Proclamation.* - This provides for the enfranchisement of the service inam lands granted for service in the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple and empowers Government to enfranchise and register them on Sri Pandaravaka Pattam tenure subject to such rules and conditions as may be prescribed by Government.

Pending Official Bills.

3. The following five Bills were introduced in the Assembly and referred to Select Committees of that House :—

i. *The Trivandrum City Municipal Bill.*—It is intended to provide for the better management of the municipal affairs of the capital city of Trivandrum, and is drawn up generally on the lines of the Madras City Municipal Act of 1919.

ii. *The Travancore District Municipalities Bill.*—This is intended to stimulate the efficient progress of municipal administration in Travancore, outside the capital, and is drafted on the lines of the Madras District Municipalities Act of 1920.

iii. *The Travancore Mechanical Lighters Bill* is framed on the lines of the corresponding statute in British India, Act XXIII of 1934, and is designed to impose an excise duty on mechanical lighters as on matches.

iv. *The Travancore Village Panchayat Regulation (Amendment) Bill.*—Its object is to make provision, in the existing Regulation, for the removal of a member of the Panchayat who persistently absents himself from the meetings thereof.

v. *The Travancore Registration Regulation (Amendment) Bill.*—This is designed to provide for the registration in the Registrar's office of attachment orders in respect of immovable property passed by any civil court as in the case of decrees relating to immovable property passed by the courts.

The Civil Courts' Powers (Amendment) Bill which was intended to enhance the jurisdiction and powers of courts of civil judicature in certain matters with a view to the expeditious disposal of civil suits, was under reference to a Select Committee

of the Assembly. The Committee considered the Bill and submitted its report. In the interests of labour as well as of the industries in Travancore four Bills, namely, the Travancore Factories Bill, the Travancore Workmen's Compensation Bill, the Travancore Trade Disputes Bill and the Travancore Trade Unions Bill, were framed to secure the welfare of workers in factories, etc., and they were published in the Gazette under Rule 31 of the Travancore Legislative Rules. Of these, the Factories Bill alone was introduced in the Assembly, but for want of time the debate thereon was not concluded. The Travancore Medical Registration Bill, designed for the registration of qualified persons and the punishment of unauthorised practitioners in the Allopathic system of medicine and surgery, was also taken up by the Assembly for discussion. The first reading of this Bill too was not concluded.

The Travancore Survey and Boundaries Regulation (Amendment) Bill and the Travancore Steam Boilers Bill were pending with Select Committees of the Sri Chitra State Council at the commencement of the year. The Committees considered these Bills and submitted their reports. The Council passed these Bills finally.

Private Bills.

4. Two non-official Bills, the Travancore Provident Insurance Societies Regulation (Amendment) Bill and the Travancore Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Bill were finally read and passed by the Assembly during the year. The former Bill was passed by the Sri Chitra State Council without amendments. It received the assent of His Highness the Maha Raja and became law since the close of the year. The latter Bill was under the consideration of the Council when the year closed.

The Select Committee on the Travancore Improvement Valuation Bill had not completed its labours by the end of the year. A Bill to amend the Vakils Regulation III of 1075, for the purpose of defining the qualifications, admission and certificate of proper persons to be Vakils of the High Court and subordinate Courts, was introduced, but after some discussion the Bill was withdrawn by the member with the permission of the House,

Another non-official Bill, viz., The Travancore Relief of Indebtedness Bill, to afford relief to debtor classes and to regulate the relations between debtors and creditors, was also introduced during the year, but the Bill was thrown out as the principle of the Bill was not accepted by the Assembly. The Assembly also granted leave to introduce the Travancore Special Marriage and Succession Bill, intended to provide a form of marriage for persons who cannot otherwise validly contract a marriage and to provide a law of intestate succession for them. Two Bills for amending the Travancore Christian Succession Regulation were introduced in the Council and the discussion on their first reading had not terminated when the year closed. Leave was granted by the Council for the introduction of a non-official Bill to amend the Travancore Limitation Regulation, VI of 1100.

Financial Business.

5. The budget for 1111 was discussed by the Sri Mulam Assembly and passed, subject to a reduction of a sum of Rs. 3 in all, as shown below:—

	Amount reduced.	*Demand.*	*Object of reduction.*
	Rs.		
1	1 (Token motion)	I. Land Revenue	To recommend that a 50 per cent. reduction be made in the land tax including water-cess.
2.	1 (Do.)	Do	To urge the need for making the necessary changes in the rules for remission of taxes on account of failure of crops either by drought or flood or by forced abstinence from cultivation owing to reasons beyond the control of the ryots.

Amount reduced Rs.		*Demand.*	*Object of reduction.*
3.	1 (Token motion)	VII. Industries.	To urge the need of conducting a thorough industrial survey of the State without any further delay.

The above cuts were accepted by the Government and were given effect to in presenting the demands for grants to the Sri Chitra State Council. The Council voted all the demands. The Assembly also voted during the year supplementary grants to the extent of a sum of Rs. 2,40,762. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,28,800 was for expenditure in connection with the establishment of the Rubber Factory in Trivandrum. A demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 3,440 for the appointment of Marketing Officers and staff, which was placed before the Assembly, was vetoed, but as the Council passed it, a Joint Committee of both the Houses was convened to settle the difference of opinion that arose between the two Houses, and the demand was passed by the Joint Committee and the grant made.

Questions.

6. Notice was given of 1,958 questions in the Assembly, of which 192 questions were disallowed by the President, being in contravention of the rules. Of the questions admitted, 626 were answered. The average number of questions answered on each day was 28. Supplementary questions were asked on most of the questions. Of the questions answered, 20 per cent. related to local needs and public works, 15 per cent. to appointments in public service and communal claims thereto, 14 per cent. to education, 8 per cent. to medical and public health, 6 per cent. to land revenue and the rest to other departments and miscellaneous matters. In the Sri Chitra State Council notice was given of 872 questions of which 753 were admitted, the rest having been disallowed by the President. Answers were furnished for 319 questions but only 308 of them were answered, 11 questions having been withdrawn by the members. The average number of questions answered on a day was 25. Of the questions answered, 20 per cent. related to appointments in public service and communal claims, 14 per cent. to local needs and public

works, 11 per cent. to education, 8 per cent. to medical and public health, 7 per cent. to land revenue, and the rest to other departments and miscellaneous matters.

Resolutions.

7. Three resolutions on matters of general public interest were moved and discussed in the Assembly during the year. The discussion on two resolutions, one relating to the teaching of Hindi as a compulsory subject in all the schools of the State and the other recommending that the fee payable under the Court Fees Regulation be reduced by 50 per cent. in view of the widespread economic depression, was not concluded for want of time. The third resolution, recommending that the maximum salary of the Government servants in the State should be Rs. 1,000 per mensem and the minimum salary Rs. 15 per mensem, was accepted by the House. The Council discussed eight resolutions on matters of general public interest. The first recommending payment of daily batta to newspaper reporters at the meetings of the Legislature was put to the vote and lost. The second recommended that land tax including water cess should be reduced by 50 per cent till normal conditions were restored, and it was carried. The discussion on the third resolution which recommended the recruitment of experienced hands from the Secretariat to all appointments carrying a pay of over Rs. 100 per mensem and which require only general educational qualifications, was not concluded for want of time. The remaining 5 resolutions related, respectively, to the need for a sanatorium in Devicolam, early assignment by auction of Mannankandam lands which were surveyed and disafforested, appointment of typists in Munsiffs' Courts, grant of facilities to the public to represent grievances to officers while on circuit, and the constitution of a separate taluk consisting of Mannankandam and certain other lands. These resolutions were withdrawn by the members after discussion, with the leave of the House.

Motions for Adjournment.

8. Adjournment of the business of the Assembly to discuss matters of urgent public importance was moved on six occasions during the year. Two of the motions were intended to draw the attention of the Government to the situation created by the out-break of malaria in South Travancore. On

the first occasion the motion was talked out, while on the second occasion the motion was withdrawn by the member. The third motion, to discuss the injustice done to the acting hands as a result of the Government Order relating to the Public Service Commission was also withdrawn by the member after discussion. The fourth motion was to discuss the serious obstruction to trade and shipping at the Alleppey Port due to the accretion of sand. The motion was carried. Of the remaining two motions, one was to discuss the situation caused by the failure of the paddy crop in 1110 owing to the failure of the monsoons and the necessity for remitting the land tax on paddy lands, and the other to discuss the necessity for the remission of 50 per cent. of the land tax including water-cess for 1111 and for the staying of coercive steps for the realisation of arrears of land revenue. The former motion was carried, while the latter was talked out. There were seven notices of motions for adjournment of the Council to discuss matters of urgent public importance. In the case of two of them, one of which was intended to discuss the situation that arose in Nanjinad by the failure of crops on account of the drought and the other relating to the out-break of malaria in the Todupuzha taluk, leave was refused by the House. Three motions which were intended to discuss the reclassification of the Christian communities in the State contained in the Government Circular dated the 30th July 1934, the immediate need for opening the Kodayar reservoir to save cultivation in Nanjinad, and the situation created by the unusual drought and failure of crops and the need for remission of at least 50 per cent of the taxes, respectively, were disallowed by the President, as they did not come within the terms of the rules relating to adjournment motions. Of the remaining two motions, one was to discuss the malaria situation in South Travancore and the other about the need for starting immediate relief operations in rural areas in view of famine and pestilence in the country. Both these motions were talked out.

Miscellaneous.

9. The Assembly and the Council discussed the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the audit and appropriation report for 1108, and also the report of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee. Two members each to the Public Accounts

Committee and the Standing Finance Committee for 1111 were elected by the Assembly and one member each for these Committees was elected by the Council. The latter House passed an amendment to its Standing Orders, relating to the method of answering questions. A motion was unanimously passed by the Council offering felicitations to His Highness the Maha Raja on the conferment of the high distinction of G. C. I. E. on His Highness by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

CHAPTER VII.

PROTECTION.

Police.

Commissioner. *Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar B. A. (From 1-1-1110 till 10-11-1110.)*

Mr. R. Pitchu Aiyangar (Ag. from 10-11-1110 to the end of the year.)

Personnel.

Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar was in charge of the department till the 10th Mithunam 1110 when he reverted to the British Indian Police and Mr. R. Pitchu Aiyangar, Traffic Superintendent of Police, was promoted as Ag. Commissioner of Police. He continued as such till the end of the year.

Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force on the last day of the year was 2,456 officers and men, against 2,441 at the close of the previous year. In addition to the permanent strength of the police force there was a temporary staff of 112 officers and men employed during the year. The number of Inspectors both permanent and temporary was 84. There was one member of the permanent police force to every 3·10 sq. miles of the area of the State, to every 2,073 of its population and every 3·2 cognisable cases. Ninety men were enlisted during the year as constables, of whom 6 were graduates, 5 had passed the Intermediate Examination, 15 held the English and 13 the Vernacular School Leaving Certificates. Six Inspectors and 9 Head Constables were also directly recruited to the force during the year. There were 2 dismissals against 8 in 1109. One officer and 761 men were otherwise punished departmentally. One constable was convicted by a criminal court. Rewards to the value of Rs. 1,536, against Rs. 1,223 in the previous year, were granted to 20 Inspectors, 33 Head Constables and 178 Constables for meritorious work and to 47 private persons for assistance to the police,

There were 30 recruits under training at the beginning of the year in the Recruits' School and 99 recruits were admitted during the year. Fifty-four recruits were sent out after training in the school. The latest methods in the investigation of crime also formed part of the recruits' training. The strength of the Armed Reserve remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 189.

Crime.

3. The total number of grave crimes reported during the years 1109 and 1110 is given in the subjoined statement :—

Nature of crime.	Number of cases.	
	1109	1110
Murder	101	115
Culpable homicide	10	11
Dacoity	8	15
Robbery	76	74
House breaking and theft	348	420
Cattle theft	85	107
Theft (ordinary)	490	498
Total	1,118	1,240

There was an all-round increase in the number of grave crimes except under robbery. In the case of murder the motives which actuated the deed were the following:—

Motive or cause.	*No. of cases.*
Jealousy or sex ...	21
Drink ...	12
Property dispute ...	17
Money dispute ...	7
Other causes ...	58
Total ...	115

The implements or means adopted for the perpetration of the crimes were knife, chopper, dagger, axe, gun, hand, sticks, poison, strangulation and burning. Cases of infanticide numbered

5, against 6 in the previous year. In three cases the mothers committed suicide. Of the remaining two cases, one ended in acquittal and the other in conviction. There was no case of cattle poisoning during the year. The total value of property lost through crime fell from Rs. 82,455 to Rs. 77,134; and property to the value of Rs. 25,003 was recovered, against Rs. 37,059 in the previous year. The percentage of recovery was 32 against 45 in 1109.

Investigation.

4. The total number of cognisable cases for investigation was 3,210 against 3,048 in 1109. Five hundred and twelve cases were referred as false, 246 as undetectable and 26 were not investigated under Section 139 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of cases pending investigation at the end of the year was 246, against 205 at the end of 1109. The number of cases charged during the year was 2,260 against 1,931 in 1109. The percentage of cases detected fell from 55·7 to 48·5, while that of persons convicted rose from 36·4 to 38·9.

Time taken for Disposal of Cases by Magistracy.

5. The time taken by the magistracy for the disposal of cases charged, referred and undetected was 64, 47 and 58 days, respectively, against 60, 26 and 45 days, respectively, in 1109.

Counter-feiting Coins and Currency Notes.

6. The number of fresh cases of counterfeit coining fell from 18 in 1109 to 4 in 1110, and that of currency note forgery from 5 to 1. Of the former, one case ended in conviction, one in acquittal and two were under investigation. The case under the latter was reported as undetected.

Prevention of Crime.

7. The number of habitual criminals brought under police surveillance during the year was 104, against 90 in 1109. Thirty-nine persons were removed from the list for having given up a life of crime and for other causes. The number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 299, against 292 in the previous year and of these, 69 were out of view. The number convicted was 30.

8. In respect of security for good behaviour the number of cases put up during the year was 180. Of the total number of 1,022 persons put up before the magistracy, including those whose cases were pending disposal at the end of the previous year, 69 persons were ordered to furnish security, of whom 14 were sentenced to imprisonment for failure to furnish security. One hundred and ninety-four persons were discharged and the cases against the rest were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Security for Good Behaviour.

9. The number of arrests made by the police during the year was 3,440, against 3,331 in 1109. The total number of persons charged by them including those pending trial at the end of the previous year was 6,729, of whom 1,425 were convicted against 1,427 in 1109. One hundred and eighty-seven warrants remained unexecuted at the end of the year, against 185 at the end of the previous year. Of these, 4 were pending for more than one year. The number of processes received for service by the police was 184,579 against 177,486 in 1109, and the number served including those pending from the previous year was 159,868 against 151,748 in 1109. Ten persons escaped from custody against 7 in 1109. Six of the escaped prisoners were recaptured. The prosecuting staff handled 1,503 cases, of which 484 cases or 67·8 per cent. ended in conviction. The number of appeals opposed by the prosecuting staff was 178 against 247 in 1109, the percentage of unsuccessful appeals being 69·7 against 74·3 in the previous year. No prosecution for preferring false complaints was launched during the year.

Miscellaneous.

10. The Criminal Intelligence Department, besides making several miscellaneous enquiries, undertook the investigation of cases which were too intricate for the ordinary police to handle. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau took up the compilation and publication of the weekly crime and occurrence sheet and disseminated useful information regarding crime and criminals. It worked in collaboration with the District Intelligence Bureaux of the bordering

The Criminal Intelligence Department.

British Districts and the Criminal Intelligence Bureau of the Cochin State. The number of professional criminals history-sheeted in the bureau increased from 350 in 1109 to 452 in 1110. Several additions were made in the exhibits preserved in the Black Museum attached to the bureau. A good collection of counterfeit coins, dies, forged notes and blocks and outfit for making them was preserved in the museum.

Finger-Print Bureau.

11. The number of finger-print slips received for search in the finger-print bureau was 2,246. Two hundred and fifty-four slips were traced in the bureau and 53 through other bureaux. The number of finger-print slips received for record was 896 and the number on record on the last day of the year was 25,976. Expert evidence was given in 42 cases, against 28 in 1109.

Motor Traffic—Early History.

12. The first motor vehicle was registered towards the close of 1087 and the first motor driving license was issued a few months later. The task of directing and controlling motor traffic has, since its inception, been vested in the Police Department. The first attempt to deal statutorily with motor traffic was made in Regulation VII of 1087 which was replaced by Regulation V of 1090. The existing law is contained in Regulation VI of 1094. Rules were framed in 1099 in exercise of the powers reserved under Section 12 of that Regulation; and those rules were supplemented and revised from time to time to suit the changing conditions of traffic. With the increase in the volume of work the necessity was felt for appointing an officer for examining the fitness of motor vehicles plying for hire and for regulating motor traffic, and accordingly a Motor Bus Inspector was appointed in 1092. The post was abolished temporarily in 1103, the duty of examining buses being entrusted to approved examiners (mostly officers of the Public Works Department), and the regulation of traffic being placed under the control of a Traffic Inspector newly appointed for the purpose. More Traffic Inspectors were appointed later on and they were borne on the Inspectorate of the Police Department. From the beginning of 1107 the control of traffic was placed under the charge of a separate District Superintendent of Police

In 1108 the number of Traffic Inspectors was increased to seven and the examination of buses conducted mostly by the officers of the Public Works Department was thereafter entrusted to Traffic Inspectors. The work of issuing driving licenses, both temporary and permanent, drivers' badges, conductors' passes, etc., is attended to in the office of the Traffic Superintendent of Police.

Growth of Motor Traffic.

13. During the 23 years that have elapsed since the first motor vehicle was registered there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles. The subjoined statement indicates the condition of motor traffic during the last five years:—

Particulars.	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110
Buses plying for hire .	1,164	1,002	945	1,016	1,056
Cars plying for hire .	311	304	247	225	147
Motor vehicles newly registered .	468	282	285	438	536
Driving licenses issued .	7,867	6,049	5,066	4,541	4,266
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts . . .	69,684	64,384	60,028	67,447	68,295

Work of Traffic Inspectors.

14. The Traffic Inspectors spent on an average 272 days each on circuit, the total distance covered being 45,681 miles. Buses were inspected on the road 1,768 times, and stopped on 419 occasions on account of defects. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 851 and 167. The number of cases prosecuted on investigation was 594 against 2,109 in 1109.

Offences Relating to Motor Vehicles.

15. The number of offences reported for action was 4,087, of which 19 were cases under the Penal Code, 4,022 under the Motor Vehicles Regulation and Rules and the remaining 46 under other Regulations. Eight hundred and twenty-one cases were reported for departmental action and 3,262 cases charged. Two thousand and four hundred and fifty-four cases ended in conviction by the courts and 150 in discharge,

five cases were withdrawn and the rest were pending trial at the close of the year. In the cases charged before the courts 3,596 persons were involved and 2,591 of them were convicted and 195 discharged, while the cases against the rest were pending disposal at the end of the year. Over-loading, failure to adhere to prescribed timings and routes, and failure to observe provisions regarding lights, bells, horns, brakes, etc., formed as usual a large percentage of cases. Driving without license, obstruction and leaving vehicles unattended and failure of conductor to produce pass book were also numerous.

Motor Accidents.

16. The number of accidents caused by motor vehicles rose from 91 in 1109 to 117 in 1110. Eighteen persons and 4 animals died and 100 persons sustained injuries as a result of these accidents.

Hackney Carriages.

17. The number of carriages registered under the Hackney Carriages Regulation in the towns of Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey was 165, 164 and 199, respectively, against 202, 144 and 204, respectively in 1109. The total number of persons licensed to drive was 464, against 565 in the previous year.

Finance.

18. The receipts of the Police Department amounted to Rs. 89,468, against Rs. 88,297 in 1109 and were made up mostly of the collections under the Motor Vehicles Regulation and fees for the examination of motor buses. The total cost of the department during the year was Rs. 7,09,947, against Rs. 7,02,421 in 1109.

Army.

Commandant. — *Capt. W. M. Fairley (Officiating from 1-1-1110 till 19-8-1110)*
Lieut. Col. H. S. Stewart (From 19-8-1110 to the end of the year).

Outstanding Events.

19. The year under review witnessed some momentous changes in the history of the army. The State joined the Indian State Forces Scheme and the Nayar Brigade and the Body Guard together merged into the Travancore State Forces. Another notable event of the year was the

assumption by His Highness the Maha Raja of the title of Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces. These events marked the beginning of the reorganisation of the army. As a first step towards reorganisation, four State Officers, two Captains and two Lieutenants, were appointed. Other necessary items of work, such as the acquisition of lands and the construction of buildings, were being pushed through when the year closed.

Strength and Discipline.

20. The strength of the Infantry at the end of the year was 1434. Sixty men were recruited during the year. Frequent lectures on training, discipline, hygiene and *esprit de corps* were delivered as usual The physical training of the 1st Battalion made good progress. The bayonet fighting classes for trained soldiers and recruits were held as usual and the men were keen and in the main efficient. Satisfactory progress was maintained in route marches, landscape range and alarm schemes. A high state of efficiency was maintained in signalling. A special tactical class was opened for selected officers and men of the 2nd Battalion. A special class for a short period was conducted for the armourers of the two Battalions. Both the Battalions fired the annual musketry course.

Receipts and Expenditure.

21. The receipts from the army amounted to Rs. 1,893, against Rs. 1,647 in 1109 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,48,634, against Rs. 4,74,426 in 1109. The expenditure on supperannuation and retired allowances amounted to Rs. 78,390 and that on army works to Rs. 86,542.

Arms and Ammunition.

22. The number of licenses issued during the year for the import of fire-arms, cartridges, detonators, dynamite, etc., was 95. Arms and ammunition were brought into the State by 89 licensees either as personal effects or as articles of trade. Nine export licenses were also issued for guns, rifles, etc. Licenses granted for the manufacture of arms and ammunition and military stores numbered 58 and those for sale 118. The total number of licenses issued to persons to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed in the State was 7,790 and the amount levied as

fees was Rs. 6,181. Under Regulation V of 1079, two licenses were issued for the possession and use of explosives for mining and blasting purposes. No license for shooting was issued during the year under the Forest Regulation.

Jails.

The Central Prison.

Superintendent: *Mr. M. Pothen, B. A.*

Strength.

23. The following table shows the number of prisoners in the Central Prison under different classes in 1110:—

Class of prisoners.	Strength at the end of 1109.	Admitted in 1110.	Dsicharged in 1110.	Strength at the end of 1110.
Convicted	537	931	806	662
Under-trial	23	56	47	32
Civil	17	93	106	4
Total	577	1080	959	698

Of the 698 prisoners that remained at the end of the year, 688 were males and 10 females. The total daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the Central Prison was 613, against 532 in the previous year.

Convicted Prisoners.

24. Of the 931 convicted prisoners admitted during the year six were females. Of the male prisoners, 784 were convicted for offences under the Penal Code and 141 for offences under other laws. Of the females, five were convicted for offences under the Penal Code and the remaining one for offence under the Abkari Regulation. Five hundred and fifty-two of the convicted male prisoners were Hindus, 112 Mahomedans and 261 Christians. Seven of them were above 60 years of age, 120 between 41 and 60 years, 796 between 16 and 40 years and 2 below 16 years of age; and 404 of them were literate.

Of the 6 female convicts 4 were Hindus and 2 Christians; and 5 of them were illiterate. One of the female convicts was above 50 years of age and the rest between 16 and 40 years of age. Eight hundred and six prisoners were released during the year. Under the remission system 113 convicts were released, the maximum remission and gratuity earned being 17 months and 6 days and Rs. 13 Chs. 24, respectively, by a convict Overseer. The largest number of convicts came from the Trivandrum taluk, Neyyattinkara and Kunnatnad following in order. Capital sentence was executed on 6 convicts, 10 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life and the remaining convicts were undergoing various terms of rigorous or simple imprisonment. The number of habitual prisoners admitted during the year was 172, against 125 in 1109. Eighty of these, including one female, had one previous conviction, 37 including one female had two previous convictions and the rest had more than two. Those who had previous convictions formed 18·47 per cent. of the convicts admitted during the year, against 16·69 per cent. in 1109. The average daily strength of convict prisoners was 583, against 503 in 1109.

Discipline and Conduct.

25. The number of jail offences recorded and punishments inflicted rose from 91 to 108. The offences were remissness in work, use of prohibited articles, quarrel, assault, insubordination and other breaches of jail discipline. Separate cellular and solitary confinement was awarded in 30 cases and miscellaneous punishments in 78 cases. There was no case of escape during the year.

Education of Convicts.

26. Religious and moral instruction was imparted to convicts by honorary workers and philanthropic bodies. Two teachers from the Education Department were attending to elementary education of adolescent convicts and the classes were popular with the prisoners. The class for casuals began with 15 students, and 49 students were admitted during the year while 48 were discharged. The class for habituals began with 5 students, while 15 joined the class during the

course of the year. Of these, 14 were discharged leaving 6 at the close of the year.

Health and Mortality.

27. The number of prisoners admitted into the Jail Hospital rose from 28 to 62 while the daily average number of sick fell from 3·64 to 1·93. The percentage of the average sick to the average strength was 0·45, against 0·68 in 1109. There were 11 deaths against 7 in the previous year. Of these, seven prisoners died of dysentery and one each of pulmonary tuberculosis, septic peretonitis, pneumonia and cerebral embolism. Of the 806 convict prisoners discharged during the year, 550 gained weight while in jail.

Cost of Maintenance.

28. The cost per head under dieting charges fell from Rs. 49 chs. 13 cash 11 to Rs. 40 chs. 25 cash ·11 and that for clothing and bedding from Rs. 10 chs. 5 cash 7 to Rs. 8 chs. 17 cash 3. The hospital charges per head decreased from Rs. 8 chs. 13. cash 7 to Rs. 7 chs. 16 cash 11. The total cost per head fell from Rs. 154 chs. 0 cash 7 to Rs. 145 chs. 26 cash 8.

Receipts and Expenditure.

29. The subjoined statement shows the receipts from and expenditure on the Central Prison during 1109 and 1110:—

Particulars.		1109	1110
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	Jail Manufactures	14,827	15,293
	Miscellaneous	1,954	1,541
	Deduct Refunds	450	..
	Total	16,331	16,834
Expenditure		80,235	88,221

Lock-ups.

30. Persons sentenced to imprisonment for a month or for a less period by the criminal courts in the mofussil are confined in the station lock-ups, while those sentenced to longer terms by such courts and those sentenced to imprisonment for any term by the criminal courts at Trivandrum, are sent to the Central Prison. The number of prisoners confined in the station lock-ups during 1110 was 14,555, against 11,744 in 1109. This included convicts and under-trial prisoners.

Registration.

Director. *Mr. T. K. Madhavan Nayar, B. A., B. L. (From 1-1-1110. till 11-7-1110.)*
Mr. E. I. Mathew, B. A. (From 11-7-1110 to the end of the year.)

Registry Offices.

31. The number of District Registrars' offices and of permanent Sub-Registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 3 and 77, respectively, while that of temporary Sub-Registry offices was reduced from 5 to 3.

Number of Documents Registered.

32. The number of documents presented for registration fell from 282,464 in 1109 to 276,356 in 1110, the decrease being 6,108 or 2·2 per cent. The main cause for the fall in the number of documents was the continuance of the economic depression. The Proclamation prohibiting the execution of decrees by civil courts, issued during the year, also contributed to the decrease. Including 25 documents pending registration at the beginning of the year, the total number of documents dealt with was 276,381, of which 276,317 were registered, 29 refused registration and 9 returned unregistered at the request of the parties. The remaining 26 documents were pending registration at the close of the year, of which 12 were under reference to the District Registrars for adjudication of stamp duty and the rest were in various stages of registration enquiry.

The percentage of documents registered on the day of their presentation was 99·4 against 99·3 in 1109. The number of documents lying unclaimed at the end of the year was 1,371 against 1,147 at the end of the previous year. Only 4 documents were returned to the parties by registered Anchal in 1110 against 21 in 1109.

Value of Transactions.

33. The aggregate value of transactions decreased from Rs. 7·39 crores in 1109 to Rs. 6·83 crores in 1110, the percentage of decrease being 7·6. The value of transactions relating to immovable property decreased from Rs. 7·16 crores to Rs. 6·61 crores and that of transactions relating to movable property from Rs. 23·17 lakhs to Rs. 21·76 lakhs. The average value of a document relating to immovable property fell from Rs. 271 in 1109 to Rs. 254 in 1110, while that relating to movable property rose from Rs. 132 to Rs. 143. The average value of a registered document fell from Rs. 262 to Rs. 247. The average number of registrations for an office rose from 3,444 to 3,454. The average registration fee for a document decreased from Re. 1-15 chs. 1 cash. in 1109 to Re. 1-12 chs. 14 cash in 1110.

Classes of Documents.

34. The percentage of documents relating to immovable property was 94·2 against 93·5 in the previous year. Of these, mortgages and sales constituted 43·5 per cent. and 21·4 per cent. respectively, against 45·2 per cent. and 20·5 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The total number of sale deeds relating both to movable and immovable property was 57,363 and their value Rs. 1·52 crores. against 56,358 and Rs. 1·58 crores, respectively in 1109. The number of transactions of value below Rs. 100 was 151,760 or 54·9 per cent. against 103,256 or 36·6 per cent. in 1109. The percentage of registrations affecting movable property to the total number of registrations was 5·5 against 6·2 in the previous year. The number of wills presented for registration was 865 against 867 in 1109. Nayars formed the largest number of testators (298), followed by Christians (279), Ezhavas (102), Brahmins (47), Mahomedans (19) and all other classes (120). Thirty-nine

covers containing wills were deposited with the District Registrars against 38 in 1109. The number of unopened covers in deposit at the end of the year was 401, of which 177 belonged to Nayars, 118 to Christians, 49 to Ezhavas, 26 to Brahmins, 7 to Mahomedans and 24 to other classes.

Chitties.

35. The number of *chitties** registered during the year was 272 against 339 in the previous year. The total number of *chitties* registered since the enactment of the Chitties Regulation, III of 1094, was 14,998, of which 7,059 terminated by the end of 1109 and 895 in 1110. The number of *chitties* working at the end of the year was 6,944 and the total capital thereof amounted to Rs. 125 lakhs. During the year the department instituted 7 prosecutions for offences under the Chitties Regulation. The accused were convicted in 5 cases. The remaining 2 cases were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.

36. The total number of applications received for searches was 17,870, of which 5,521 related to general searches. Of the latter 2,253 were for encumbrance certificates in connection with the grant of agricultural loans. Prompt attention was devoted to their disposal so that 2,065 applications were disposed of within one week and no application was pending for more than a month. Including arrears there were 55 appeals for disposal by the District Registrars of which 42 were disposed of leaving 13 pending at the close of the year. The number of documents registered by, or in favour of, co-operative societies rose from 1,015 to 1,043. The fees waived in respect of registration and searches made on behalf of co-operative societies and of Revenue and other departments in connection with the grant of encumbrance certificates for purposes of agricultural loans and the grant of copies of documents amounted to Rs. 37,479 against Rs. 26,170 in 1109.

* "Chitty" means a transaction by which one or more persons called the foreman or foremen enter into an agreement with a number of persons that every one of the contracting parties shall subscribe a certain amount of money, or quantity of grain by periodical instalments, for a certain definite period and that each in his turn as determined by lot or by auction or in such other manner as may be provided for in the agreement shall be entitled to the "prize amount".

Receipts and Expenditure.

37. The revenue of the department fell from Rs. 5,21,570 in 1109 to Rs. 4,85,254, and the total expenditure from Rs. 3,27,797 to Rs. 3,13,209. The figures do not include the fees for registering joint stock companies or expenditure on account of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and his staff though the Director of Registration himself was the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies throughout the year under report.

Weights and Measures.

38. The receipts from the fees realised during the year for stamping weights and measures amounted to Rs. 1,900 against Rs. 2,080 in 1109. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 605 against Rs. 663 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Season and Rainfall.

The year was one of severe drought throughout the State, both branches of the monsoon having been indifferent. The north-east monsoon practically stopped by the end of October and was followed by a period of seven months with little or no rain in almost all parts of the State. The south-west monsoon appeared at proper time, but the precipitation was nowhere strong till the end of the year. The average rainfall for the whole State was 60·97 inches, against 10·65 inches in 1109. The prolonged drought adversely affected all the crops. Paddy failed in all the seasons. The yield of pepper and ginger was very poor. The low yield of paddy lead to a revival of the price of that commodity. The price of copra and cocoanut oil was generally better than that in the previous year. Though coir remained more or less steady throughout the year, the price fetched was less than that in 1109. The price of pepper remained low. There was however a marked rise in the price of ginger.

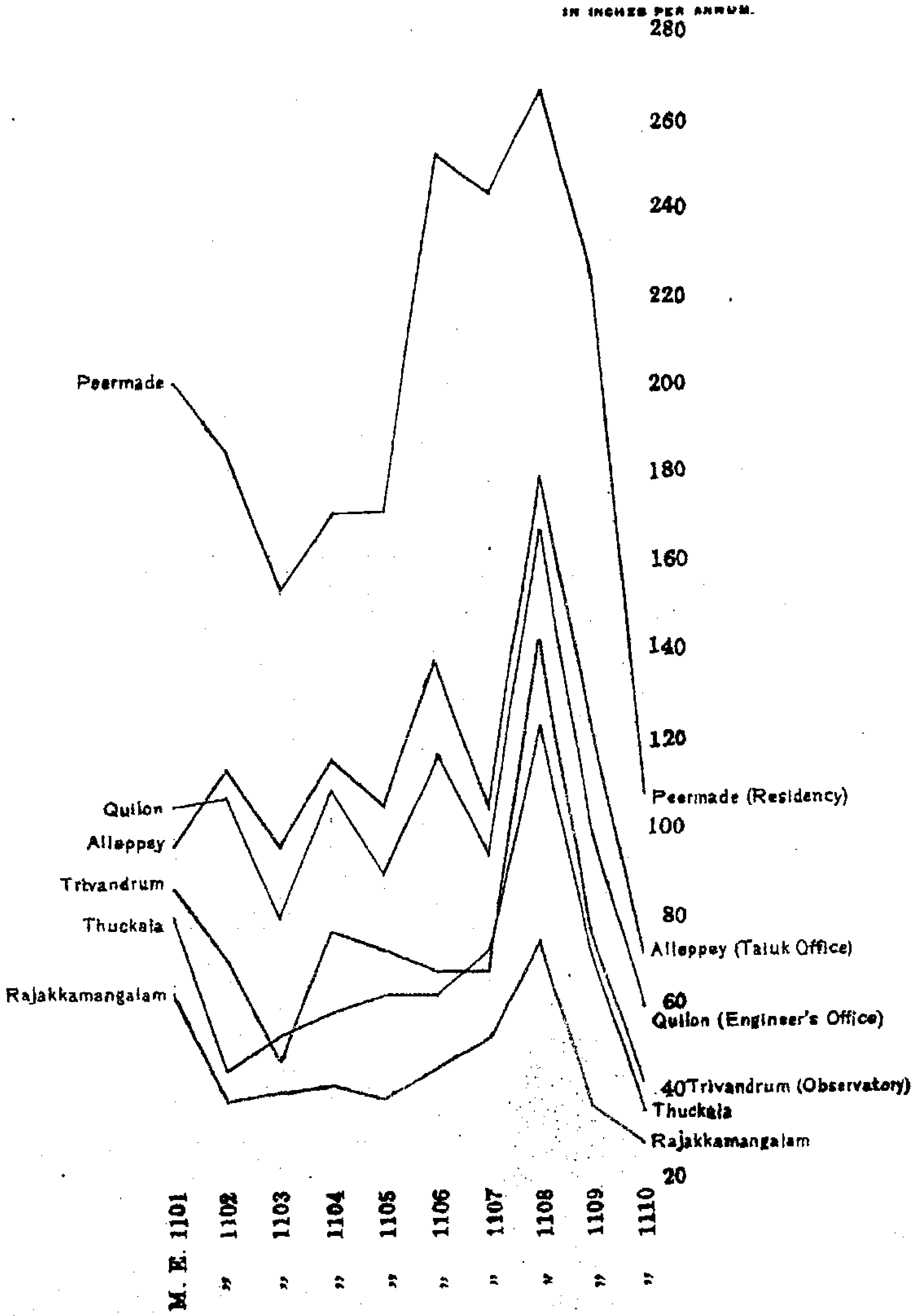
Agriculture and Fisheries.

Director. *Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.*

Early History.

2. The establishment, in 1894, of an agricultural demonstration farm at Karamana near Trivandrum to demonstrate to the ryots the advantages of improved methods of cultivation and the possibilities of introducing iron ploughs and exotic crops like groundnut and new varieties of sugar-cane seems to have been the first step taken towards the development of scientific agriculture in the State. Two years later, a scheme for the teaching of the elements of agriculture in primary schools was formulated but not pushed through. A second farm was opened

Rainfall Chart.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS,

at Quilon in 1907. The Department of Agriculture was organised in 1908 on the return of Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai who had been deputed for training in Europe. Since then, the department has been steadily growing in scope; and the extent of its activities now comprises three distinct units, *viz.*, the Agricultural, the Veterinary and the Fisheries branches. In the Agricultural branch, there is a scientific section with a staff of specialists and a well equipped research laboratory. The Bacteriologist, the Entomologist, the Mycologist and the Economic Botanist carry on researches and experiments on various aspects of agricultural development under the guidance of the Director. The importance of propaganda has been realised and there are demonstration and experimental farms in various parts of the State under the charge of qualified Inspectors, who devote their attention primarily to the improvement of the more important crops in their jurisdiction. They are charged with the function of popularising improved manures and methods and of introducing cheap agricultural machinery of modern pattern. They deliver lectures on agricultural topics of local interest and evoke popular co-operation by carrying on experiments on private lands. For improving the breed of cattle, the milch cow and the draught bull, cattle farms are conducted by Government, where foreign breeds which would thrive locally are kept. A scheme has long been in operation for the award of grants for the maintenance of stud bulls of good breed to grade up the local cattle. Schools have been established for giving agricultural education. In the Veterinary branch, there are fifteen institutions in the charge of qualified veterinary officers who give free medical treatment to animals. There are also a few grant-in-aid veterinary *vaidyans*. The Fisheries branch under three qualified Inspectors controls the inland fisheries and deals with the development of fish industries. For the general and technical education of children belonging to the communities which live by fishing, special schools have been established. Facilities are provided in a number of fish curing yards situated all along the coast for the proper preservation of fish. Salt is supplied for the purpose at low prices. Steps have also been taken by the department for the encouragement of subsidiary occupations for agriculturists, such as poultry farming and apiculture.

Chemical and Biological Investigations.

3. Soil survey and biological analysis of soils to determine their properties and to find out the most suitable treatment for each kind of soil are among the chief items of work for the Bio-chemist attached to the department. Soil survey of Nanjinad, Kuttanad, Vaikam, Shertalla and of the area known as Onattukara which comprises the taluks of Karunagapally, Karthikapally and Mavelikara have already been completed in previous years. The Shenkotta taluk was next taken up and, during the year, representative samples of soils from sixteen different places in three pakuthies of the taluk were collected and analysed. Pot cultures and field experiments were carried out with the *Samba* variety of paddy to ascertain the rate at which the plant absorbs its nutrients during the various stages of its growth and it was observed that manures should be applied to the crop early in the period of its growth to give the best results. Further studies made in the decomposition of green manures under paddy land conditions proved the advisability of mixing the nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers with the green manure in one early application. Composting of night-soil and street sweepings was continued. A pot culture experiment in paddy cultivation, conducted to compare the product with the application of cattle manure and night-soil compost, applied alone as well as in combination under identical conditions, showed that pots manured with the compost gave better yields both of grain and straw. An attempt was made to develop a method for preparing 'figs' out of the many varieties of plantain fruits which are produced in large quantities in Travancore. A process to disintegrate bones to be used as manure by composting them with cheap and easily available chemicals was tried with success.

Manures.

4. The results of the manurial experiments conducted by the department at various centres have convinced the ryots of the advantages of using suitable manures for crops. There are now several private agencies comprising individuals, firms and co-operative societies dealing in both local and imported manures in the State, with the result that the department has practically

withdrawn from the field of manure sales. The department now confines its attention to suggesting judicious mixtures of these manures to suit the needs of each crop and soil and to direct the ryots to places where supplies of single ingredients or ready mixed fertilizers may be purchased.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

5. The department made strenuous efforts at popularising the use of improved implements such as the Meston and Climax ploughs. The use of the portable pumping sets maintained in the Government farms at Alwaye, Trivandrum and Cape Comorin was demonstrated to visitors. The sugar-cane mill set up at the Alwaye farm continued to be of good service.

Demonstration and Propaganda.

6. Under the control of the department there exist ten Government farms fairly evenly distributed over the different parts of the State. In these farms manurial, cultural and varietal experiments are in progress to devise and test improvements on the cultivation of crops of the locality and to convince the public of the possibility of increasing the out-turn by the introduction of improved varieties of seeds, by proper tillage judicious manuring and adoption of improved cultural methods. Special attention is paid to the collection and distribution of selected seeds of all kinds. Practical demonstrations of improved methods of cultivation are conducted by the department on the ryots' lands, the manure, the seed or the use of improved implements being made available to the ryots free, while they themselves providing the required labour.

Crops-Paddy.

7. Paddy is the staple food grain of the country. According to the latest statistics it was cultivated over an area of 6,90,625 acres. Paddy produced in Travancore is insufficient to meet the country's demands in normal years and the deficiency is made good by imports. During the year under report 78 manurial demonstrations on paddy cultivation were conducted by the department in the farms at Nagercoil, Puliyara and Alwaye. Particular attention was paid to the selection and multiplication of improved varieties of paddy in the farms by the Economic

Botanist. The importance of proper seed selection was impressed on the ryots. Altogether 39,002 lbs. of selected paddy seeds were sold to the ryots from the Government farms.

Cocoanut. Cocoanut is the most important commercial crop in Travancore and its products account for more than a third of the total exports from the State. Manurial, spacing, cultural and varietal experiments on cocoanut cultivation were carried on as in previous years in four Government farms, *viz.*, at, Trivandrum, Oachira, Chettikulangara and Alleppey. Demonstrations to

Pepper. improve the cultivation of pepper with chemical manures were conducted in the experimental pepper farm at Konni. Fourteen different varieties collected from various parts of the country were under trial in the farm. The total yield during the year was 17,486 lbs. as against 19,145 lbs. in 1109.

Tapioca. Tapioca is the staple food of the poor. It was cultivated on an extent of about 442,700 acres of land. Its cultivation is very popular because it is a hardy annual easily propagated from stem cuttings and readily adapts itself to a variety of soil and climatic conditions and yields in a short time a large out-turn of edible roots. Manurial demonstrations and rotation experiments on tapioca were conducted in the Konni farm. The sugarcane crop is confined to the narrow strips of fertile land adjoining the larger

Sugarcane. rivers of central and north Travancore. Although a very profitable crop, it requires a rich soil, heavy manuring, plenty of moisture and constant attention. According to the latest statistics an area of 12,701 acres is under this crop. Experiments with this crop were in progress in the farms at Alwaye, Konni and Nagercoil. Fresh varieties were tried and found successful. 18,100 setts of new varieties of sugarcane were distributed to the public from the Alwaye farm. Improved methods of manufacturing jaggery by the use of the 'pit furnace' and the 'Poona furnace' were demonstrated to the people

Other Crops. Cholam plantations and new crops like the African oil palm and the groundnut, and fodder crops like the Napier grass, the

Guinea grass. *Papsalam Larrangai*, Shevri (*Sesbania Egyptiaca*). Trosinte and Soya Beans were cultivated for demonstrational purposes in one or other of the Government farms.

Fruit Culture.

8. The Government Fruit Farm at Cape Comorin is devoted exclusively to the introduction and acclimatization of exotic fruit trees and the multiplication of choice varieties for sale to the public. Facilities are also provided in the farm to give horticultural training to interested persons. There is a nursery attached to the farm from which grafts and cuttings to the value of Rs. 498 were sold to the public during the year.

Entomology and Micology.

9. The Entomologist in the department was engaged in demonstrating measures for the control of known plant pests and working out the life history of new insects. Two hundered and thirty lots of specimens of insect pests were reared and their habits studied in the laboratory. The method of controlling the Rice Swarming Caterpillar (*Spodoptera Mauritias*) pest on paddy seedlings in north and central Travancore, by dusting with Paris Green, was demonstrated in many fields in the affected area. Paddy seedlings attacked by the pest known as the Rice Stem Borer (*Schoenobius bipunctifer*) in 827 acres of nurseries in Nanjinad were weeded out by a staff of ten temporary fieldmen. Thousands of Eulophids which are the most active parasites of the cocoanut leaf roller pest (*Nephantis Serinopa*) were liberated in the affected tracts of Quilon, Karunagapally and Vaikam. The Mycologist spent 177 days in camp demonstrating measures for the control of plant diseases such as the cocoanut wilt or root disease, the leaf rot and the bud rot, the *Mahali* of arecanuts, etc.

Cattle Breeding.

10. Since the Travancore ryot is dependent on bullocks as draught animals and as the milk supply is of primary importance to a vegetarian population, the department has been paying special attention to the problem of cattle improvement. The Government Cattle Farm at Trivandrum continued to breed Scindhi cows mainly. Calves reared in the farm were sold to the public during the year for purposes of breeding. The

system of awarding grants to persons who maintained breeding bulls for public use was continued. The number of persons who received such grants during the year was 15 and the number of cows served by their bulls was 910. The department also maintained a few stud bulls and stud buffaloes at important centres for the use of the public.

11. The department is endeavouring to introduce poultry farming as a profitable cottage industry among the agriculturists and agricultural labourers in the State. From the Poultry Farm at Trivandrum a large number of chickens and eggs of the superior breeds of fowls were sold to the public for purposes of breeding. During the year two sub-stations were opened one at each of the Agricultural Schools at Konni and Kottarakara with a few birds transferred from Trivandrum, and eggs for breeding purposes were sold to the public from those farms also.

Poultry Farming.

12. The Apicultural Section of the department has been instrumental in introducing bee-keeping as a subsidiary occupation. There were 317 private apiaries in the beginning of the year. During the year, 67 new apiaries were started. A stock of bee hives, honey extractors and other appliances was kept for sale by the Apicultural Assistant and 29 hives, 7 smokers, 2 honey extractors and one bee escape were disposed of.

Apiculture.

13. There were two agricultural schools conducted by the department during the year, one at Kottarakara and the other at Konni and the number of students under training in these schools at the close of the year was 18 and 30, respectively. The majority of the students were in receipt of stipends from Government.

Agricultural Education.

14. An Agricultural Colony is conducted at Konni where there were 24 colonists. They brought under cultivation, on lines approved by the department, the blocks assigned to them for colonisation.

Agricultural Colony.

15. In view of the advantages that Travancore is likely to derive from the membership on the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India, the State has secured representation on that Council. The Dewan was nominated a member of the Governing Body and the Director of Agriculture a member of the Advisory Board of the Council to represent the State. The Board held three meetings during the year and the Director attended all of them. To improve the present methods of marketing the agricultural products in close co-operation with the Government of India, a scheme for the organisation of a marketing section attached to the Agricultural Department was sanctioned during the year and a Marketing Officer was appointed after its close. To secure opportunities for the officers of the department to meet together, review their activities and plan out concerted schemes for future work a conference of the officers in the department was held at Quilon in Meenam 1110. Steps were in contemplation at the close of the year for the creation of a Board of Agriculture in Travancore containing five non-official members elected by each of the two Chambers of the Legislature, and five nominated by Government and the provision made in the budget for 1111 M. E. for the purpose was voted by both the Houses. The department took an active part in the exhibition held in connection with the Sri Chitra Tirunal celebration and in the All-India Exhibition held at Trivandrum, the Vavu Bali Exhibition at Kuzhittura and the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Trichur. Six leaflets relating to agriculture were published by the department to promote agricultural propaganda. The department continued to work in close association with the Co-operative Department in conferences organised by it.

Miscellaneous.

16. There were, as in 1109, 15 Government Veterinary institutions. The number of animals treated in them was 28,257 against 31,969 in the year previous. Altogether 4,914 operations were performed, of which 2,394 were castrations. 29 elephants were treated by the Veterinary Inspectors and all of them were cured. The number of grant-in-aid Veterinary institutions

Veterinary Aid.

remained the same as in 1109, *viz.*, one dispensary and four *Vaidyasalas* which altogether treated 2,599 cases. There were stray cases of foot and mouth disease and some other contagious diseases which were promptly attended to.

Fisheries.

General.

17. The year was exceptionally good for sea fishing, but inland fishing was a failure owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The catches of oil sardines and *parava* were often too large to be profitably utilised and considerable quantities of them were therefore converted into manure. Only prawns were caught in considerable quantities from the Central Division, and even this only during the early half of the year. The quantity of fish and fish products exported rose from 204,000 cwts. in 1109 to 257,289 cwts. in 1110 and the value realised, from Rs. 18,73,408 to Rs. 24,05,470.

Fish Curing Yards.

18. There were 12 fish curing yards in operation. Government continued to supply salt at concessional rates to fishermen who cured fish in these yards. The quantity of salt issued for the purpose was 19,135 maunds against 15,120 maunds in 1109. 72,199 maunds of fish were cured in these yards, the previous year's out-turn being 67,464 maunds.

Education of Fishermen.

19. The four fishery schools maintained by the department at Aroor, Panavally, Munambam and Kotavara to provide special facilities for the elementary education of fisher boys and girls continued to work satisfactorily. The total strength of these schools rose from 259 during 1109 to 265 in 1110. The special fishery school in the Karunagapally taluk also continued to make steady progress with 74 pupils.

Co-operation among Fishermen.

20. There were 42 Co-operative Societies at work among the Valas. Most of these, however, only raised funds and advanced loans to the members. The progress of these societies was not very satisfactory. Arrears were heavy and fresh

transactions few. The fishery officers visited these societies and helped them with advice whenever necessary.

Receipts and Expenditure.

21. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the department during 1109 and 1110:—

Particulars.		1109	1110
		Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	Agricultural receipts	14,375	17,171
	Veterinary Hospital receipts	341	343
	Fishery receipts	17,538	15,913
	Sale proceeds of agricultural publications	14	43
	Deduct refunds	..	3
	Total	32,268	33,467
Expenditure	Direction	32,321	42,554
	Farms and Depots	62,357	56,862
	Agricultural Schools	10,301	10,263
	Apiculture	1,146	1,103
	Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	33,643	34,118
	Grants-in-aid to private Agricultural Schools and Veterinary *vaidyasalas*	1,328	1,488
	Fisheries	41,587	43,359
	Total	1,82,685	1,89,747

The net expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 1,50,417 in 1109 to Rs. 1,56,280 or by Rs. 5,863.

Industries and Geology.

Director. *Mr. N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, F. R. S. A.*

Minerals.

Geological Investigations.

22. Investigation of the ilmenite deposits between Neendakara and Kayamkulam bars was taken up during the year in order to estimate the quantity, distribution etc., of the mineral. A good percentage of the mineral was found to exist in the sands; and in the dunes at Koilthottam about 70 per cent. of the constituents was ilmenite. An occurrence of graphite at Peralimattam in the Todupuzha taluk was investigated. The mineral was found below a depth of about 10 ft. from the surface and was of good quality. It is expected that a workable deposit of the mineral would be found at the place and sites for prospecting have been chosen. An out-crop of graphite in one of the lateritoid dome-shaped hills near Aykaranad in the Kunnatnad taluk was also examined and a sample of the material showed a graphite content of 25 per cent. Samples of sands from Shertallai and Trivandrum were collected and analysed for investigating their suitability for glass manufacture and the investigation was proceeding. There was a revival of mica mining during the year.

Mineral Exports.

23. The quantity of ilmenite exported increased from 60,620 tons in 1109 to 113,468 tons in 1110 and that of monazite from 1,356 tons to 2,227 tons, while the export of zircon decreased from 704 tons to 292 tons.

Industries.

Industrial Research Laboratory.

24. Field experiments commenced in one of the salt factories during the previous year with a view to producing better quality and greater yield of salt were continued. The experimental pans showed good results both in quality and out-turn. The licensees of the surrounding areas within the factory have begun to realise the advantages of the methods of manufacture followed in the experimental pans and between 500 and 600

neighbouring pans have already been relaid and manufacture carried on therein on the model of the work in the experimental area. Experiments were carried on in the laboratory with a view to extract sugar from sweet potato. The sugar content in the tubers examined was less than 4 per cent. as they had been grown on poor soil and collected during the rains. The small amount of sugar coupled with the presence of organic substances prevented its isolation in crystalline form. Samples of alum and lime were analysed for the Water Works Department. Altogether 598 samples of water and water refining materials were examined for that department. Two samples of water received from the A. D. Cotton Mills, Quilon, were investigated with a view to making them useful for bleaching purposes, and remedies to remove the defects were recommended. Samples of coco-brandy and jaggery arrack received from the Excise Department were examined. Eleven brands of spirits manufactured as substitutes for imported varieties of liquor such as gin, whisky, rum, etc. received from the Excise Department were also analysed. Some of them disclosed a fair proportion of impurities like copper. These liquors were made only on a very small scale; their large-scale production could eliminate the impurities. Fourteen orders for silver plating and six for gilding were executed.

A large number of enquiries were received during the year and suitable answers supplied. One of these related to the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate from the cocoa beans available in some of the estates in north Travancore.

Textile Branch.

25. A batch of twelve teachers was selected from the grant-in-aid weaving schools for training in the Central Technological Institute as in previous years. Fifty-nine teachers were trained in weaving at the institute till the close of the year and of these, 19 belonged to the depressed classes. The itinerant weaving party which was working at Vettikavala near Kottarakara shifted to Vaipur near Tiruvalla during the year. Loom accessories to the value of Rs. 438 were sold from the stock maintained at the Central Technological Institute. An order for mail bags from the Anchal Department was executed at the institute. The Textile Expert inspected the grant-in-aid weaving

schools in the State. The Textile Section took part in the All-India Industrial Exhibition and the Cottage Industries Exhibition held at Trivandrum, the Vavu Bali Exhibition held at Kuzhittura and the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition held at Trichur. The exhibits were all appreciated and certificates of merit won at all the exhibitions.

Industrial Engineering.

26. The year commenced with 203 registered boilers including four digesters. Of these, only sixty-five had working licenses at the beginning of the year. Out of the remaining boilers ten had been wholly condemned and the rest temporarily prohibited from working. Five boilers were newly registered during the year. The total number of boilers examined during the year was 67. As a result of these inspections the working pressure of four boilers was increased and licenses for five boilers were withheld pending execution of repairs suggested by the department.

Match and Sugar Manufacture.

27. The Malabar Match Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Mudichal, and the South Indian Match Factory Ltd., Tenmala continued to work during the year. The former sold, 91,800 gross and the latter 24,090 gross. Due to abnormal seasonal conditions resulting in shortage of water and raw material the Travancore Sugars, Ltd., Tuckalay, was working at a loss.

Rubber Factory.

28. The machinery required for the rubber factory was got down during the year and installed in the factory buildings at Chackai near the Trivandrum beach. The pipe-lines were fitted up and the necessary raw materials and chemicals were purchased. The staff required was also appointed towards the close of the year.

Ceramic Industry.

29. Mention was made in the previous year's report about the proposal to start a china clay and porcelain industry in the State. During the year under report the Professor of Ceramic Industry, Benares Hindu University, inspected the kaolin

deposits at Kundara and submitted schemes for establishing a china clay refining factory and a porcelain factory. The opening of a combined porcelain and china clay refining factory at Kundara was sanctioned towards the close of the year.

The School of Arts, Trivandrum.

30. There were 18 stipendiaries and 14 non-stipendiaries including two girls receiving instruction in the School of Arts at the close of the year. The non-stipendiaries were receiving instruction in drawing while the stipendiaries were undergoing training in technical subjects such as carving, smithery and pottery in addition to drawing. Most of the students appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examination and the results were satisfactory. The institution continued to supply pottery, lacquer and other articles for exhibition and sale in the Sales Depots at Trivandrum and Bombay.

Sri Mulam Technical School, Trivandrum.

31. The strength of the school at the beginning of the year was 52, 12 each in the Senior and Junior Civil Overseers' classses, 7 and 9, respectively, in the Senior and Junior Mechanical Overseers' classes and 12 in the Maistry class. In the final examination held in Meenam 1110, 9 students of the Senior Civil Overseers' class, 12 students of the Junior Civil Overseers' class, 6 students of the Senior Mechanical Overseers' class, 7 students of the Junior Mechanical Overseers' class and 11 students of the Maistry class were successful. On the re-opening of the school after vacation in Mithunam there were 157 applications for admission; of these, 34, the maximum number for which there is provision, were admitted.

Carpentry and Smithery School, Trivandrum.

32. The carpentry and smithery school was shifted from Quilon to the new buildings in the premises of the School of Arts, Trivandrum, during the last quarter of the year. There were 35 students on the rolls of the school at the beginning of the year. The Board of Examiners conducted

the final examination of the third year class and all the 13 students who appeared for the examination came out successful. At the close of the year there were 33 students on the rolls.

S. M. R. V. Technical Institute, Nagercoil.

33. The strength of the institute at the beginning of the year was 28. The final examination was conducted by the Board of Examiners as usual and all the eight students who appeared for the examination came out successful. The school closed for the mid-summer vacation in Medam 1110. Ten students were newly admitted on the re-opening of the school in Edavam. There were 28 students on the rolls at the end of the year excluding nine apprentices. Besides giving instruction in the theory and practice of weaving the students were taught dyeing and block printing.

School of Commerce, Alleppey.

34. The subjects taught in the School of Commerce, Alleppey, were book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, commerce, banking and commercial geography. The pupils under training were presented for the Madras Government Technical Examination and the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of appropriate grades in the respective subjects held in the school in November 1934 and April 1935. During the year the Board of Visitors was reconstituted.

Industrial Schools.

35. There were 65 aided and 17 un-aided schools at the end of 1110 against 66 and 16, respectively, at the end of 1109. The total strength of the aided schools was 1,539. The largest number of aided schools was in the Trivandrum Division, *viz.*, 42. Cotton weaving was taught in the majority of the aided schools, *viz.*, 55, the other subjects taught being drawing and painting, coir weaving, mat weaving, carpentry and smithery. The total expenditure on account of grants-in-aid during the year was Rs. 14,993 against Rs. 14,687 in the previous year.

36. The Sales Depots opened at Trivandrum and Bombay for the exhibition and sale of Travancore industrial products, were continued during the year. The total sales during the year from the Sales Depot at Trivandrum amounted to Rs. 12,754 and the Depot earned thereon a commission of Rs. 764. The Director of Industries attended the meetings of the Advisory Council for Industrial Intelligence and Research held at Simla in July 1935. An exhibition of cottage industries and a competition in carpentry, needle-work, etc., were held in the premises of the School of Arts in connection with the birthday of His Highness the Maha Raja. Along with the exhibition, demonstrations of some of the cottage industries such as cotton weaving in pit loom, fly shuttle loom and power loom, coir mat weaving, manufacture of bell-metal articles, dyeing and printing of textiles were also held. The minor industries such as dyeing, bleaching and calico-printing, rattan and basket making, lacquer work, durrie and carpet making and embroidery started in 1108 were continued. Three industrial loans to the total value of Rs. 1,950 were granted. These loans were for coir industry, flour mill, and tooth powder industry. The interest on industrial loans was reduced from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. during the year.

Miscellaneous.

The industrial library had 2,432 volumes at the end of the year and was in receipt of 29 periodical and occasional publications. The library was made use of by 342 persons besides officers of the department and the students undergoing training in departmental institutions.

The Sri Mulam Shastiabdapurthi Memorial Institute, which was established by public subscription in commemoration of the sixtieth birthday of His Highness Sri Mulam Tirunal, the late Maha Raja, continued to work under the control of its committee of management. It serves as an advertising medium for the commercial and industrial products of the State. It continued to receive, exhibit and sell on a nominal commission the commercial and industrial products of Travancore. The institute was visited by 9,873 persons during the year. The Sri Mulam Tirunal

Day which came off on the 13th October 1934 was celebrated by the institute as usual.

Several oral enquiries and 155 written enquiries on industrial matters were received and attended to by the department. Copies of the trade enquiries published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, were placed in the Industrial Library, Trivandrum.

The annual contribution of Rs. 600 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, was continued.

Receipts and Expenditure.

37. Particulars of receipts and expenditure in the various branches of the deparment for the years 1109 and 1110 are given in the following statement :—

Receipts.	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from S. M. R. V. Technical Institute	1,424	874
Do. Sri Mulam Technical School	1,381	1,603
Do. School of Arts	5,969	5,704
Do. School of Commerce	1,884	1,907
Do. Carpentry School	2,127	2,643
Do. Technological Institute	1,949	1,905
Receipts under Prime Movers and Steam Boilers Regulation	1,725	1,951
Receipts from Experimental Tannery	379	..
Other receipts	527	2,628
Deduct Refunds	...	30
Total	17,365	19,185

Expenditure.	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	37,284	33,969
Sri Mulam Technical School	8,850	8,254
S. M. R. V. Technical Institute	6,182	6,042
Carpentry School	10,712	10,913
School of Arts	23,190	22,367
School of Commerce	8,714	8,831
Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools	14,687	14,941
Technological Institute	9,628	7,888
Itinerant Weaving Party	1,615	1,783
Experimental Tannery	4,916	230
Industrial Engineer and Chief Boiler Inspector	8,183	8,401
Examination charges	1,961	1,810
Minor Industries	6,629	6,504
Lacquer Work	609	508
Sales Depot, Trivandrum	2,473	2,701
Sales Depot, Ootacamund	1,268	—10
Sales Depot, Bombay	...	18,949
Total	1,46,900	1,54,081

The net expenditure on the Industries Department including the Sales Depot at Bombay amounted to Rs. 1,34,896.

Economic Development Board.

Constitution and Meetings of the Board.

38. The Economic Development Board was constituted in order to co-ordinate the activities of the several Development Departments and to secure non-official advice in the development of the economic resources of the State, the establishment of new industries and in the expansion of old ones. The Board was reconstituted from the beginning of 1108. At the close of 1110 it consisted of 12 members, of whom four were officials and eight non-officials. Of the latter, four were elected by the members of the old Legislative Council and 4 nominated by the Government. The question of the reorganisation of the Board was under consideration of Government at the close of the year.

Three meetings were held by the Board during the year and 17 subjects of varied nature were considered and disposed of at these meetings. The most important subjects considered

by the Board and forming the subject of recommendations to the Government were the following: —

(1) Increase of tariff rates on ginger and eggs by the Government of Ceylon.

(2) Freight concession advanced by the South Indian Railway to manufactured goods such as the Quilon tiles.

(3) Construction of a road between Alleppey and Kottayam.

(4) Water supply to the Alleppey Town.

(5) Enhancement of the import duty on coir mattings in Australia.

(6) Reorganisation of the Economic Development Board.

(7) Subsidy for the journal *Commercial Review* published by the Alleppey Chamber of Commerce.

(8) Reopening of the A. V. M. Canal and the impounding of the Chittar river.

Travancore Economic Journal.

39. *The Travancore Economic Journal* was printed and published under the auspices of the Board as in the previous year on an annual subsidy of Rs. 750. Eighty-six articles dealing with agriculture, industries, commerce, co-operation and other allied subjects were published in the journal.

Expenditure.

40. The expenditure on account of the Board amounted to Rs. 2,390 against Rs. 2,665 in the previous year.

Joint Stock Companies.

Registrar.

Mr. T. K. Madhavan Nayar, B. A., B. L., (From 1-1-1110 till 11-7-1110).

Mr. E. I. Mathew, B. A. (From 11-7-1110 to the end of the year).

Number and Nature of Companies.

41. There was a fall in the number of new companies registered. While 286 companies were registered in 1108 and 20 in 1109, only 9 companies were registered in 1110. Of these, seven were limited by shares and two by guarantee. Of the seven companies limited by shares, four

were public companies and the remaining three private ones. The number and classification of companies newly registered during the years 1108, 1109 and 1110 according to their business are shown below :

Business.		*Number.* 1108.	1109.	1110.
Banking and Loan	...	8	8	2
Provident Insurance	...	254	...	...
Transit and Transport	...	5	1	1
Trading and Manufacturing	...	14	6	3
Tea and other Planting Companies	...	1	1	2
Mills and Presses	...	1	...	...
Charitable Associations	...	3	4	1
Total	...	286	20	9

The fall in the number of new registrations may be attributed to the continuance of the economic depression. The number of banking companies newly registered was two against eight in the previous year. As in the previous year no provident insurance society was registered. Companies registered for trade and manufacture fell from six to three. Only one charitable association was registered during the year against four in the previous year. Among the new floatations Messrs. A. V. Thomas and Co., Ltd., Alleppey, a trading company, and the Guardian Bank Ltd., Talavady, had the largest authorised capital, *viz.*, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. The total authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares registered during the year was Rs. 9·90 lakhs, Rs. 1·13 lakhs and Rs. 0·53 of a lakh, respectively. The number of joint stock companies limited by shares at work at the close of 1110 was 425, of which 327 were public companies and 98 private ones, the corresponding figures for 1109 being 641, 360 and 281. The majority of the companies that became defunct in 1110 were provident insurance societies as was the case in the previous year. It may be stated that out of 514 provident insurance companies registered between the years 1105 and 1108 only 46 companies were working during the year, the rest having ceased to function.

Inclusive of one *Nidhi, viz.*, the Trivandrum Permanent Fund Ltd., 252 companies were conducting banking business at the close of the year. Two Travancore banks were brought into the list of scheduled banks under the Reserve Bank of India Act. Companies for trade and manufacture numbered 70, tea and other planting companies, 39 and the remaining companies were engaged in diverse activities such as conducting motor transport, cotton, paper and rice mills, sugar and salt manufacture and running hotels and theatres. The number of companies limited by guarantee not being charitable associations was 22 against 24 in the previous year. The number of charitable associations under Section 26 of the Travancore Companies Regulation remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35. The total number of societies registered under the Travancore Provident Insurance Societies Regulation, III of 1108, was 18, of which three were wound up in 1110.

Total Capital.

42. The total authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of the 425 companies limited by shares at work at the close of the year was Rs. 9·06 crores, Rs. 3·23 crores and Rs. 1·94 crores respectively. The corresponding figures for the 641 such companies at the end of 1109 were Rs. 9·53 crores, Rs. 3·13 crores and Rs. 1·83 crores. There was an increase of Rs. 14·6 lakhs under authorised capital, Rs. 12·44 lakhs under subscribed capital and Rs. 5·8 lakhs under paid-up capital of the companies at work during the year.

Certified Auditors.

43. Besides the Government Auditor attached to the department, there were at the end of the year 35 certified auditors, of whom six held permanent licenses and the others temporary licenses for the purpose of auditing companies.

Prosecutions.

44 One company was prosecuted during the year for default in filing annual balance sheets.

Foreign Companies.

45. The number of companies established outside Travancore and having places of business inside the State was 85 against 84 in the previous year. Of these, 36 were incorporated in England, 29 in British India, 6 in Scotland, 5 in Colombo, 2 each in Holland, Australia and the United States of America and one each in Honkong, Switzerland, and Mysore. Twenty-three of these foreign companies were engaged in insurance business, 23 in tea and rubber planting, 22 in trading and manufacturing, 6 in banking, 3 in mining, 2 in navigation, 2 in railways and tramways, 3 in missionary work and 1 in sugar manufacture.

Receipts and Expenditure.

46. The receipts fell from Rs. 6,905 to Rs. 6,587 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 8,510 to Rs. 9,032.

Co-operative Societies.

Registrar. *Mr. M. Govinda Pillai, B. A.*

General.

47. The Co-operative Societies Regulation was enacted in 1089 M. E. and the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies appointed in 1091 M. E. He organised the department with one Inspector to start with. Since then, the department has developed considerably. In the year under report its executive staff consisted of a Registrar, a temporary Assistant Registrar and 27 Inspectors for field work, besides eight temporary Inspectors sanctioned as a special case for a period of five months during the year in order to expedite the annual audit.

Number and Nature of Societies.

48. As a result of the policy of consolidation and rectification of societies pursued by the department the total number of societies fell from 1,784 to 1,767. Sixteen societies as against ten in the previous year were newly registered. The registration of 33 societies was cancelled. Of the 1,767 societies on the register, only 1,739 were working, and of these, as many as 1,645 did purely credit business. One society was a central bank, one a central weaving

society, one a central institute, 25 were supervising unions, three banking unions and 21 were distributive societies. Twenty-five societies combined credit with production and sale. Seventeen societies were doing miscellaneous items of business.

Membership.

49. The total number of individual members in all societies fell from 229,675 to 223,760 giving an average of 132 members per society. There was an increase in the membership of the central bank, from 2,801 to 2,844 and in agricultural societies, from 147,191 to 153,251. In non-agricultural societies the number of members fell from 79,683 to 67,665. In point of occupation, 94,273 members were agriculturists, 79,127 non-agriculturists, 12,711 artisans and the remainder derived their income partly from agriculture and partly from other sources. The total number of women members in the movement fell from 28,230 to 27,927, the proportion of women to men members being 1: 7.

Finances.

50. The following comparative statement indicates the financial condition of the movement during the year in respect of share capital, deposits and working capital of societies:—

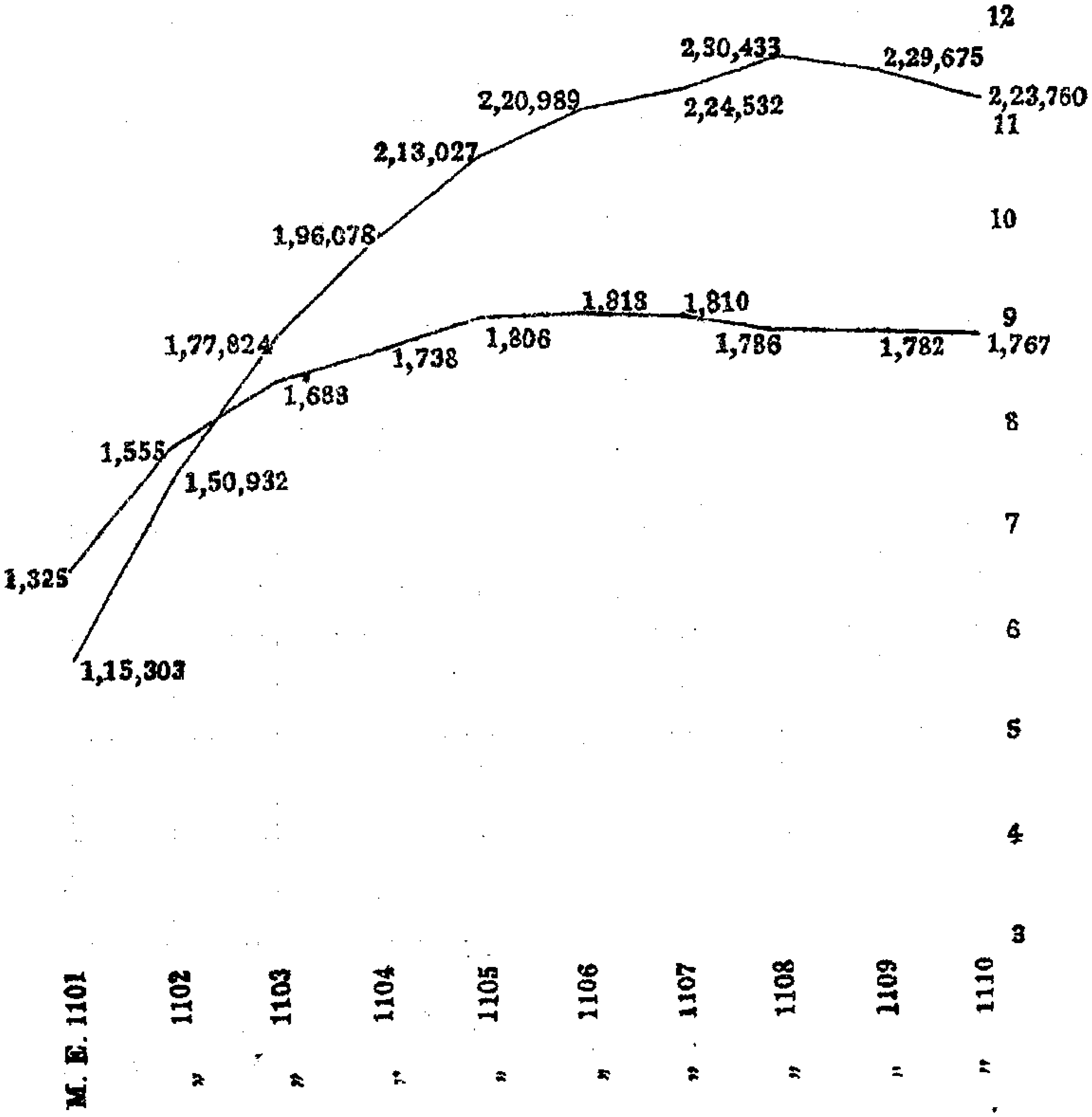
N. B.—The figures are in lakhs of rupees.

	Share capital.		Receipts under deposits.		Disburse-ments under deposits.		Working capital.	
	1109	1110	1109	1110	1109	1110	1109	111
Central Bank .	1·53	1·55	14·48	21·95	12·59	22·50	21·96	21·43
Agricultural Societies .	20·72	19·87	2·73	2·50	2·52	3·10	36·[illegible]6	35·64
Non-Agricultural Societies .	13·93	14·01	8·68	8·74	8·09	5·38	31·03	30·58
Total .	36·18	35·43	25·89	33.19	23·20	30·98	89·75	87·65

PROGRESS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN NUMBER OF SOCIETIES AND MEMBERSHIP.

Note :—1. Each square with a blue straight line and figures denoting the number of members in Co-operative Societies represents 20,000.

2. Each square with a red straight line and figures denoting the numbers of societies represents 200.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

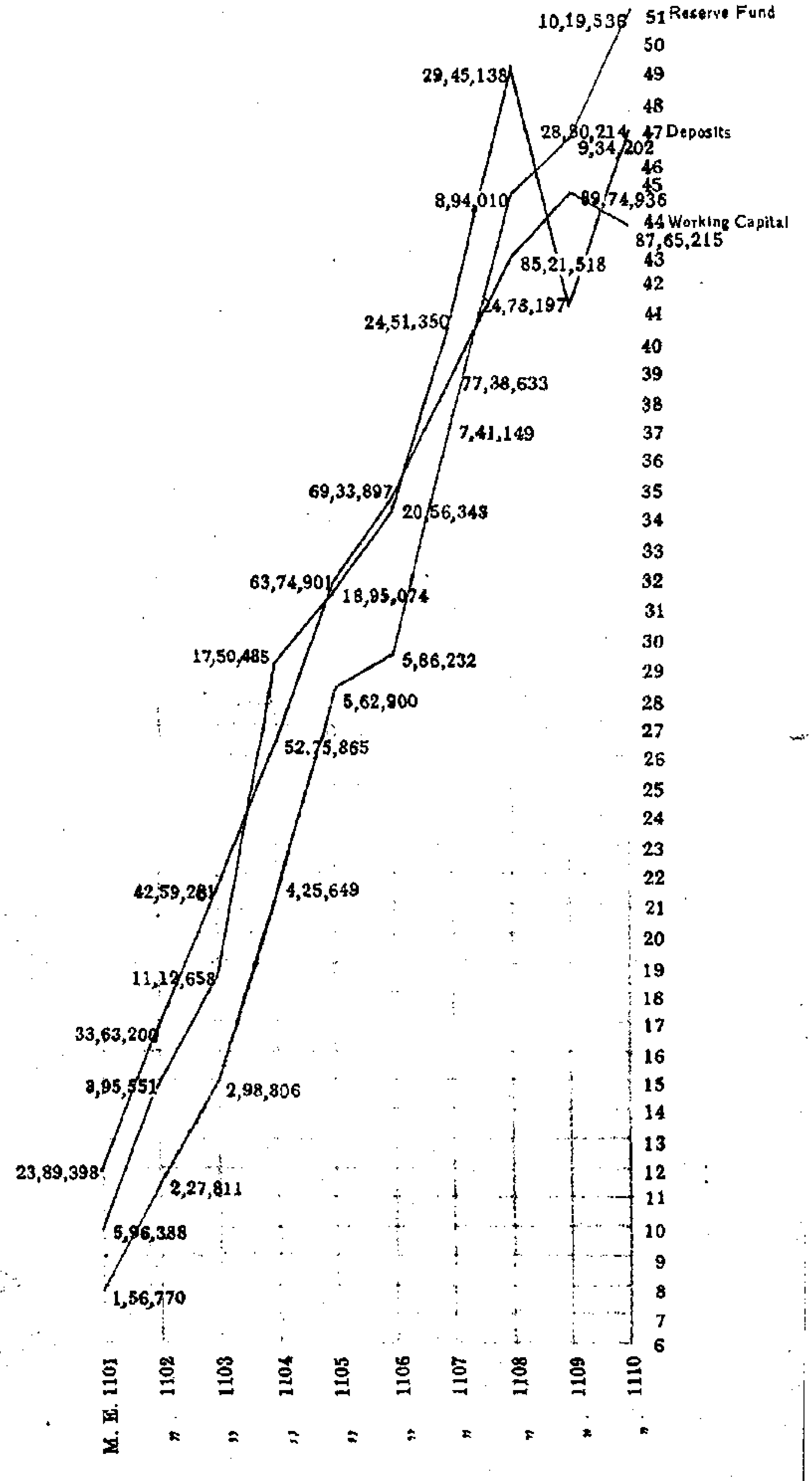
FINANCIAL PROGRESS

OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Note:—1. Each square with a green line and figures denoting the amount of the Reserve Fund (in Rs.) of the societies represents 20,000.

2. Each square with a blue line and figures denoting the amount of the Deposits (in Rs.) in the societies represents 60,000.

3. Each square with a red line and figures denoting the amount of the Working Capital (in Rs.) of the socities represents 2,00,000.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

Reserve Fund.

51. The total reserve fund of all societies at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9·67 lakhs. Excluding from this amount the reserve fund of the 33 societies cancelled in the year, the reserve fund of the working societies for 1110 was Rs. 9·59 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 60,625 was added to the fund during the year by way of lapsed share capital and the undistributed profits of previous years which raised it to Rs. 10·20 lakhs, against Rs. 9·34 lakhs in 1109. As a result of the audit of the accounts of the societies for the year ending Edavam 1110, a further sum of Rs. 49,782 was proposed to be credited to the fund which would bring the total to Rs. 10·69 lakhs. Of the total reserve fund, a sum of Rs. 5·92 lakhs is invested outside.

Loans.

52. Both in the number and in the aggregate amount of loans advanced there was considerable fall, from 26,840 and Rs. 20.97 lakhs in 1109 to 22,856 and Rs. 17·85 lakhs, respectively, in 1110. Mainly due to the economic hardship of the ryots, the collections in societies were very poor, and as a natural consequence, fresh loans could not be freely granted for legitimate purposes. The purposes of the loans issued were mostly payment of prior debts, trade, and agricultural expenses, and the amounts advanced for the above purposes to individuals by societies other than the Central Bank were Rs. 8·45 lakhs, Rs. 2·22 lakhs and Rs. 1·03 lakhs, respectively. Overdues were on the increase, primarily due to the depressed economic conditions. The percentage of balance to demand under principal rose from 62·6 to 67·3 and that under interest, from 62·6 to 69·8.

The Central Co-operative Bank.

53. In the Central Co-operative Bank, the premier financing apex bank in the State, the number of individual members rose from 2,801 to 2,844 and of society members, from 702 to 711. The paid-up share capital rose from Rs. 1·54 lakhs to Rs. 1·55 lakhs while the working capital of the institution decreased from Rs. 21·97 lakhs to Rs. 21·43 lakhs. The bank held deposits amounting

to Rs. 20·54 lakhs as compared with Rs. 13·32 lakhs at the end of the previous year and it had a reserve fund of Rs. 60,379 at the close of the year. Four hundred and seventeen loans were advanced aggregating Rs. 3,31,450, of which a sum of Rs. 99,000 was advanced to societies and the balance to individual members. The overdues increased from Rs. 3,85,369 to Rs. 4,51,508, the percentage of arrears being 54·3. On the basis of the principle accepted in the department that only the actual revenue collected would be calculated in arriving at net profits, the bank sustained a net loss of Rs. 33,348 against Rs. 39,913 in 1109. From the supervision fund of the institution a contribution of Rs. 2,000 was made to the supervising unions and another sum of Rs. 1,000 was granted to the Co-operative Institute as a subsidy to enable it to carry on the supervision of affiliated societies.

Urban Banks.

54. The urban banks form the principal agency for providing co-operative finance for the middle class population inhabiting the urban areas in the State. Their number increased from 15 to 16. Their total membership was 8,651 and their working capital Rs. 4·34 lakhs. They issued altogether 864 loans amounting to Rs. 1,01,352. Their reserve fund aggregated Rs. 37,447.

Taluk Banks.

55. The financial agency to interlink the apex bank with the rural primary societies is the various taluk banks. There were 21 such banks as in 1109. Three of these were banking unions attending also to supervision and inspection of affiliated societies. Most of the taluk banks did business with societies as well as with individuals. Seventy-two loans were issued by them to societies and 2,311 loans to individuals, the respective amounts being Rs. 59,846 and Rs. 3,37,610. The total number of society members in all the taluk banks together rose from 843 to 853, but that of individual members fell from 14,059 to 14,046. The aggregate working capital of these banks decreased from Rs. 15·81 lakhs to Rs. 14·81 lakhs, while their reserve fund totalled Rs. 89,875 as against Rs. 83,155 in the previous year.

Agricultural Societies.

56. In spite of a fall in the number of agricultural societies from 1,393 to 1,373 during the year, the number of members in them showed a rise, from 147,191 to 153,251. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 35·64 lakhs and their reserve funds to Rs. 6·73 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 36·76 lakhs and Rs. 6·34 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of arrears under loans rose from 71·4 to 75·9.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

57. The number of non-agricultural societies was 339 with a total membership of 67,665 and a working capital of Rs. 30·58 lakhs. Their reserve fund aggregated Rs. 2·86 lakhs. The arrears in these societies rose from 55·5 per cent. to 61·7 per cent.

Distributive Societies.

58. There were 21 stores societies working during the year against 19 in 1109. The total value of purchases made by them increased from Rs. 1,22,218 to Rs. 1,72,220. The Trivandrum Co-operative Distributive Society did the largest volume of work, as usual. It opened three more branches in the town and thus had altogether nine branches. Seven societies under this category were school societies. The most important among them was His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Trivandrum, which dealt in materials required for students.

Societies for Depressed and Backward Classes.

59. The number of working societies for depressed and backward classes, *viz.*, Arayas, Valans, Coast Christians (fishermen), Cheramars and Sambavars fell from 217 to 210 and the working of most of them was unsatisfactory. Their total membership was 15,073. The paid-up share capital of these societies aggregated Rs. 1·29 lakhs and their working capital Rs. 2·12 lakhs. They had a total reserve fund of Rs. 38,233.

Other Societies.

60. There were 39 Government servants' credit societies with a total membership of 16,352 and an aggregate working capital of Rs. 4·67 lakhs. Their total reserve unds amounted to Rs. 42,190. Five of these societies conducted benefit funds as a provision for death or retirement. There were, besides, four teachers' societies with 296 members in all and with a working capital of Rs. 10,663. Societies exclusively for artisans numbered 27 possessing 2,330 members. They had a total paid-up capital of Rs. 21,018, a working capital of Rs. 31,905 and a reserve fund of Rs. 6,153. There were five societies for municipal employees and three for factory employees. Six societies worked as grain banks. One society conducted an English middle school and another, an Ayurveda school with a maintenance grant of Rs. 30 per mensem from Government. There were three poultry farming societies for the encouragement of that industry. The Travancore Humanitarian Co-operative Society continued to work satisfactorily with 116 members. The society of lime shell collectors at Kumarakam carried on the work of collection and sale of lime shells to the value of Rs. 698. The Travancore Co-operative Insurance Society which had received a set-back for some time was revived with the election of a new board of management. At the end of the year it had 219 members including 23 society members, the Central Co-operative Bank taking the lead among the latter. The share capital collected amounted to Rs. 3,666 and a sum of Rs. 1,133 was collected by way of premia. The Trivandrum Co-operative Home continued to carry on the work of conducting a boarding home with a restaurant attached to it. The Vasumathi Agricultural Co-operative Society, the only one of its kind registered in the State with the laudable object of promoting agricultural farming on a co-operative basis and to foster colony life, continued to cultivate paddy over nearly 40 acres of swampy land in the Kulathupuzha Reserve which was leased out to the society by the Forest Department in 1108.

Women's Societies.

61. There were seven societies exclusively for women of which only six were working. Three of them did only credit business. One society, at Adur, encouraged cow-rearing by financing members for this purpose. One of the chief societies in this class was the Trivandrum Hindu Vanitha Co-operative Society which continued to run a weaving school with a maintenance grant from the Industries Department. Bed sheets, towels, etc. were supplied on contract by this society to the Medical Department. The society opened a Ladies Co-operative Stores in Trivandrum to stock and deal in all kinds of requirements for women, more especially the finished goods of their weaving institute. A new type of dairy society for women which started work at Tirumala in the suburb of Trivandrum town was engaged in collecting milk from cows owned by the members, handling the same with hygienic precautions and transporting it to the town for distribution. The institution of an essay competition by the late Mr. G K. Devadhar, M. A., C. I., E., who was the President of the Travancore Co-operative Enquiry Committee, and the offer of a gold medal for the best essay written by women on co-operative topics induced educated women in the State to take a living interest in the movement.

Miscellaneous Activities of Societies.

62. Several societies were working in co-ordination with the Development Departments of the State and undertook miscellaneous activities under their guidance. Seven societies worked as agents of the Agricultural Department for the sale of manures and one society at Tiruvalla conducted an agricultural demonstration farm. One society took up a contract for fishing and a few others obtained fishing leases from the Fisheries Department. Two societies at Vaikam conducted fish markets and one at Shertalla conducted an ordinary market. There was one society carrying on teak plantation on an area leased out by the Forest Department under the *taungya* system. A few societies took up and executed contract works from the P. W. Department. *Chitties* were conducted by 148 societies, reading rooms and libraries by

13 societies, and grant-in-aid schools by 15 societies. 81 societies had *kettutengu* deposits under which cocoanut palms are ear-marked and handed over to the societies, the value of the trees being treated as fixed deposits for stipulated periods. One of the societies acted as a vendor for the sale of court fee stamps and another society was engaged in soaking cocoanut husks for coir yarn. One society at Karumady encouraged the matting industry by the joint sale of finished goods obtained from members.

Supervising Unions.

63. The agency of non-official supervision is composed of 28 local supervising unions (including 3 banking unions) at different centres with the Central Co-operative Institute as their federated body. The Institute had 357 members. It published a Malayalam Co-operative monthly as its official organ and also the *Travancore Economic Journal* conducted under the auspices of the Economic Development Board. A free reading room was opened by the institute in Trivandrum. The number of societies affiliated to the local unions was 1,612. The total receipts of the unions amounted to Rs. 55,725. Government contributed a sum of Rs. 3,618 towards the pay of the supervisors.

Dispute and Litigation.

64. Eight hundred and fifty-five societies together referred 7,104 disputes for arbitration. The number of references pending disposal at the end of the previous year was 8,822. During the year, 6,352 cases were heard and disposed of by arbitrators.

Inspection and Audit.

65. The Registrar was on tour for 159 days and conducted 122 inspections. Of the 1,739 societies that were working during the year, 970 were inspected by the Inspectors and the rest by the supervisors and the members of the union committees. Classifying societies according to the efficiency test, the audit conducted in the year showed that there were 27 societies in A Class (model), 116 in B Class (good), 877 in C Class (average) and 660 in D Class (hopeless), 59

societies remaining unclassified. According to the collection test, 16 societies had 95 per cent. collection, 105 had 70 per cent. collection, 134 had 55 per cent. collection, 181 had 40 per cent. collection, and 706 had below 40 per cent. collection. 507 societies which did not issue loans and 90 other societies were not classified according to the collection test.

Report of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee.

66. The report of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee was discussed by both Houses of the Legislature. The various recommendations in the report engaged the earnest attention of Government, and since the close of 1110 M. E. a draft Bill embodying the several suggestions for reform was introduced in the Sri Mulam Assembly.

Protector of the Depressed Classes.

67. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies who had been entrusted with the work of watching the interest of the depressed classes in the State from the year 1099 M. E. along with his own duties was given a full-time Assistant from the beginning of 1108 M. E., to be in sole charge of the work of Protector of the Depressed Classes. His work during the year under report mainly consisted of inspection of lands for concessional registry to the depressed classes, inspection of co-operative societies conducted by the depressed classes with a view to better their condition, affording facilities for the education fo depressed classes, and exploring avenues for employment of educated members of those communities. The Protector was in camp for 121 days during the year.

Cost of Working the Co-operative Societies Regulation.

68. The cost to Government of working the Co-operative Societies Regulation during the year amounted to Rs. 65,394 against Rs. 63,262 in 1109. The percentage of cost to the total working capital was 0·73 against 0.61 in 1109. The average cost per society rose from Rs. 35.2 to Rs. 36.3. The expenditure incurred by the societies themselves decreased from Rs. 1,94,182 to Rs. 1,88,392, its percentage to their total working capital being 2·1 and the average cost per society Rs. 108.

Factories.

Distribution and Classification of Factories.

69. There were 155 factories at the end of 1110 against 154 factories at the end of 1109. Of these, 78 factories were in the Devicolam Division, 8 in the Kottayam Division, 68 in the Quilon Division and one in the Trivandrum Division. Seventy-seven factories in the Devicolam Division were engaged in the manufacture of tea and one in the curing of cardamoms. The remaining 77 factories in the other divisions were engaged in the manufacture of tiles, coir yarn, coir matting, tea, rubber, paper, steel goods, sugar, matches, extraction of cocoanut oil, mining, preparation of cashewnut kernels and spinning and weaving. The factories were worked either by oil, gas or steam engine, manual labour or electricity or by one or more of the above combined. The industries which employed nearly 70 per cent. of the total industrial population of the country were tea, rubber and cardamom. The next most important industry, the cashewnut, employed about 7 per cent. and the coir mats and matting industry which came next in importance, employed about 6·9 per cent. of the total industrial population.

Labour Conditions.

70. The approximate number of hands employed in all the factories together was 18,000 including nearly 3,000 women and 3,100 children. The average rates of daily wages varied from 3 annas to 12 annas per head for adults and from two annas to four annas per head for children. The duration of the working hours varied from 8 to 11 hours a day. Sanitary arrangements in factories were generally satisfactory.

Patents and Designs.

Controller *Mr. A. Kumara Pillai, B. A.*

71. Nine patents in respect of the following inventions were sealed during the year :—

(1) Improvements in or relating to the treatment of mineral sand for the separation of one constituent therein from another (Mr. Miles Andrew Carbette, London,)

(2) Pattern rearranging multiple back-beam for textile looms.

(3) Improved apparatus for withering tea leaf and the like.

(4) A method of and means for building with reinforced concrete, cement, plaster or the like.

(5) Improvements in air-conditioning for drying, withering, ripening or curing of material which remains stationary during the process.

(6) Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of tea and to the treatment of the air for use in the factory.

(7) Process for the preservation of wood with copper and arsenic compounds.

(8) Improvements in or relating to the treatment of mineral sand for the separation of one constituent from another (Mr. Denis Joseph Burke, London.)

(9) Improvements in or relating to the treatment of rice, rice offals or paddy and the like.

Seventeen designs were registered during the year.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 992 against Rs. 1,012 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 180.

State Land Mortgage Bank.

General.

72. The bank was started in 1107 with a view to relieve agricultural indebtedness by the grant of long term loans at low rates of interest. Loans are issued from the bank only for the liquidation of prior debts charged on agricultural land in the possession of the borrower. The bank is a Government concern and its accounts are kept distinct from the State accounts. Besides the donation of rupees one lakh made by His Highness the Maha Raja, the bank's working capital was drawn from advances allowed by Government for which the bank pays interest. The rate of interest charged on advances from Government was reduced from 5½ to 4½ per cent. per annum and that on loans advanced by the bank, from 7½ to 6½ per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st Chingam 1110. The maximum limit of

Rs. 3,000 originally fixed for a loan from the bank was enhanced to Rs. 5,000 with effect from the 1st Tulam 1110, the minimum remaining as before, at Rs. 250. The loans are repayable in yearly or half-yearly instalments in periods ranging from a minimum of 5 to a maximum of 25 years.

Management.

73. The general supervision, control and administration of the bank vest in a board of management consisting of five Government officers and two non-officials selected by Government. The chief executive officer of the bank is the Manager who is appointed by Government.

Work Done.

74. There were twelve meetings of the board of management of the bank in 1110. 510 applications for loans amounting to Bh. Rs. 7,47,947 were received in the year under report. 328 applications for Bh. Rs. 5,23,015 were outstanding at the close of 1109 so that 838 applications for Bh. Rs. 12,70,962 came up for consideration in 1110. Loans were sanctioned in the year in respect of 214 applications, the total amount sanctioned being Bh. Rs. 2,66,350. 120 applications for Bh. Rs. 1,84,625 were rejected or withdrawn by the parties in the course of enquiry. The remaining applications were outstanding at the close of 1110 and these were in various stages of investigation. The total amount of loans disbursed in the year under report was Bh. Rs. 2,23,375, the number of loans in respect thereof being 176.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

75. The total demand under loan instalments and interest up to the end of 1110 was Bh. Rs. 1,07,948. The collections up to the end of the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 97,791 leaving a balance of Bh. Rs. 10,157. The percentage of balance to the demand works up to 9.4.

CHAPTER IX.

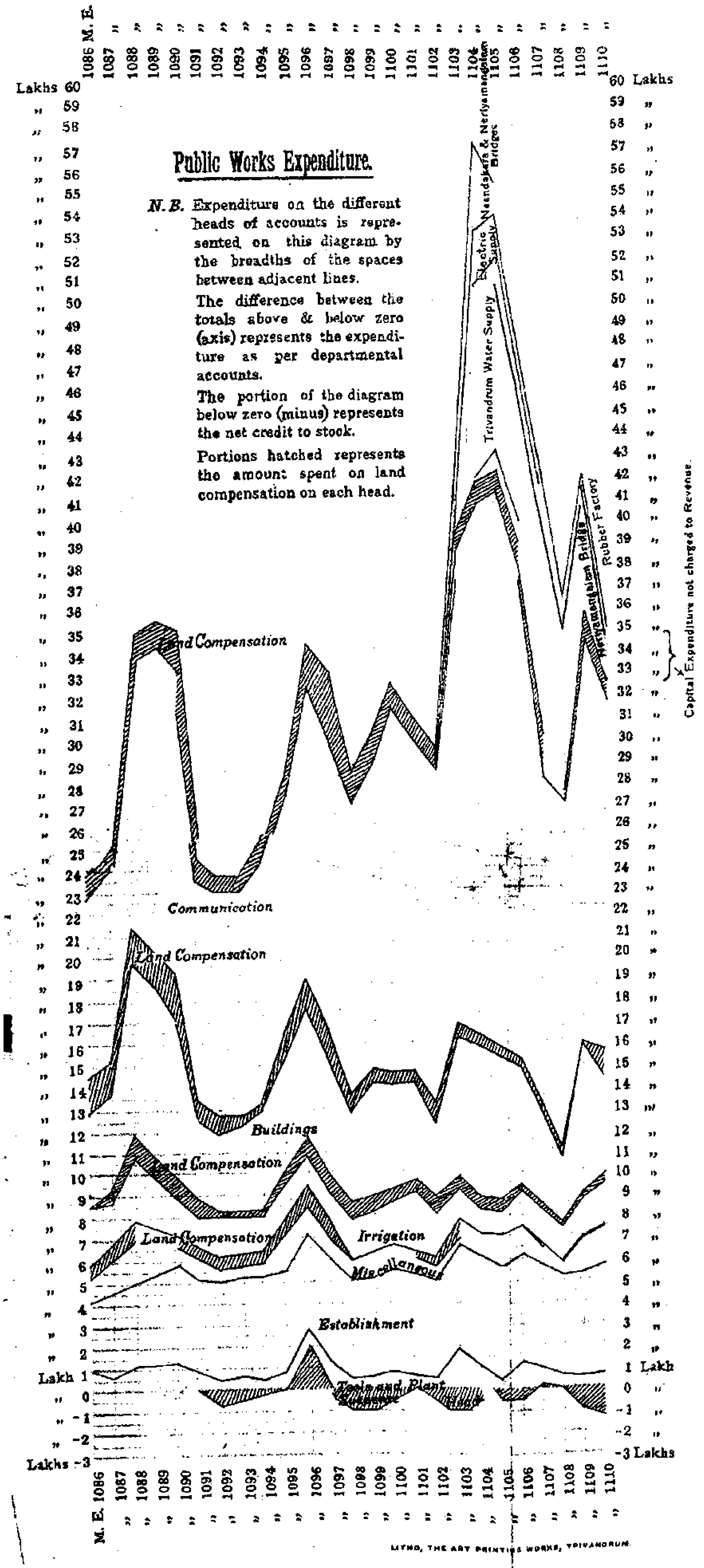
PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department.

Chief Engineer. *Mr. G. B. E. Truscott.*

Salient features.

A net outlay of Rs. 35·59 lakhs was incurred on public works, inclusive of Rs. 2·36 lakhs spent on capital and reproductive works not charged to general revenues, but exclusive of Rs. 0·52 of a lakh incurred on contribution works executed by the department. The Water Works and Drainage branches continued to work as part of the Public Works Department till the 3rd Karkadakam 1110 when they were separated and constituted into an independent department under the control of the Water Works and Drainage Engineer who was made directly responsible to Government. The Chief Engineer was thereafter designated as 'Chief Engineer, Roads, Buildings and Irrigation'. The construction of a bridge at Neriamangalam across the Periyar river which was undertaken as a capital work was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3·99 lakhs and it was opened for traffic by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 18th Kumbham 1110. The construction of the building for the Rubber Factory was also completed, the total outlay on it being Rs. 0·73 of a lakh. This work was included under investments on reproductive works. Among other important works carried out during the year may be mentioned the extension of the Silver Jubilee Pier at Alleppey, an aerodrome at Trivandrum and buildings for the Leper Colony at Noornad. Permanent protective works in reinforced concrete to prevent sea erosion at Neendakara were carried out to a length of about 800 feet and the balance work was in progress. The re-lining of the bigger tunnel at Warkalai was also in progress.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

Outlay.

2. The following statement shows the outlay during the year under the various service heads, the expenditure on works and repairs being shown separately :—

Service heads.	Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings including Military and Anchal Works	4,74,777	1,87,634	6,62,411
2. Communications (including Road Development Fund)	6,49,003	10,22,390	16,71,393
3. Miscellaneous public improvements	1,60,233	27,509	1,87,742
4. Protective Irrigation	1,02,830	19,325	1,22,155
5. Productive Irrigation—			
(a) Capital account	28,673	..	28,673
(b) Revenue Account	17,190	56,554	73,744
6. Delhi Palace	8,020	8,765	16,785
Total of works and repairs	14,40,726	13,22,177	27,62,903
7. Tools and plant	..	..	67,802
8. Establishment	..	..	4,93,620
9. Capital expenditure and reproductive investments not charged to Revenue	..	..	2,36,203
Gross outlay	..	..	35,60,528
10. Suspense Head	..	..	1,27,663
Deduct from 5 (a) above receipts from Capital account	..	..	666
Net outlay for the year	..	..	36,87,525

Buildings.

3. The total outlay on buildings, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 64,292 spent on Military works and Rs. 4,594 on Anchal works, amounted to Rs. 6,62,411, of which a sum of Rs. 4,74,777 was spent on construction work, and the balance on annual repairs and maintenance Excluding the expenditure on Anchal and Military buildings, the outlay on original construction was

the highest in the Trivandrum Division, *viz*., Rs. 1,77,253, followed by the Quilon Division with an outlay of Rs. 1,24,424. The highest expenditure was incurred on buildings for the Public Works Department, *viz*., Rs. 2,54,785, followed by the Medical and Public Health Departments with an expenditure of Rs. 1,64,909.

Communications.

4. The Government have long recognised the importance of good communications and the need for their steady development. The phenomenal increase in the motor traffic during recent years led to the elaboration of a programme for widening the old highways to suit modern requirements and the allotment of increased maintenance grants. The major portion of the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department has been under communications for years past. The total expenditure on communications in 1110 amounted to Rs. 16·71 lakhs and forms nearly 45.4 per cent of the gross expenditure under works and repairs. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 6·49 lakhs was spent on the construction of new roads and bridges, including improvements and special repairs to existing ones, and the balance of Rs. 10·22 lakhs on the maintenance of the existing communications. The total length of roads newly opened and improved during the year was 9 and 118 miles, respectively. The total length of communications maintained during the year was 5,267 miles, consisting of 3,481 miles of main roads, 1,095 miles of village roads, 447 miles of traces and 244 miles of navigation canals. The total works out to 0·69 of a mile of communication for every sq. mile in the State or 1·32 miles per sq. mile of inhabited area. This was exclusive of the backwaters and the navigable rivers. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 479 per mile of metalled roads, Rs. 152 for unmetalled roads, Rs. 26 for village roads, Rs. 19 for traces and Rs. 274 for canals.

Ryots' Roads.

5. Government alone till recently were responsible for constructing and maintaining all the roads in the State. Within the past few years, however, private enterprise too has voluntarily come forward to help the Government in the matter of opening new lines of communication. There is a system of "ryots'

roads", under which the roads are opened by the people themselves, the department merely advising alignment and constructing the necessary bridges and culverts. The roads, if satisfactory, are subsequently taken over and maintained by the Government who assume the lands covered by the roads on payment of nominal compensation and record them as *poramboke*.

6. Government allot funds from the general revenues of the State for financing the construction and maintenance of roads.

Road System.

A separate 'Road Development Fund' has been instituted, to be utilised solely for the purpose of opening and improving trunk roads. In view of the control of roads having long vested in Government, the existing road system of the State is well co-ordinated within the State itself and is so connected with the road systems of the adjacent Madras Presidency and the Cochin State as to carry traffic without break in continuity. There are main arterial roads throughout the length and breadth of the State to which is linked a net-work of subsidiary and feeder roads. The road system also connects internal waterways and ports. It has further been constructed so as to open up and serve important planting areas and industrial centres.

7. There is a separate Irrigation Division in the Public Works Department for the purpose of supervising and controlling

Irrigation—Protective.

all irrigation works in the State excepting those in the Shenkotta taluk, the Kodayar Project and the minor irrigation works south of Kuzhittura. An outlay of Rs. 1,22,155 was incurred in 1110 on account of protective irrigation works, against Rs. 1,04,516 in the previous year. Some of the important works carried out during the year were:—

(i) Restoration of Kundamon Kulam in the Athichanalloor pakuthi, Quilon taluk, at a cost of Rs. 7,547;

(ii) Strengthening the Kallada flood banks at a cost of Rs. 9,370;

(iii) Improvements to the Azhikakam Kuthaga bund in the Shertalla taluk—Rs. 6,030; and

(iv) Protection from floods in the Pamba river below Angadical bridge—Rs. 3,530.

Among the important irrigation works in progress may be mentioned the opening of the Kuttapuzha canal in Tiruvalla taluk, improvements to the irrigation channel at Ennakad and repairs to the Parur bund. As many as 49 works were completed in the Irrigation Division during the year.

Productive Irrigation—The Kodayar Irrigation System.

8. The Kodayar Irrigation System is the most important irrigation work in Travancore. The gross total outlay up to the end of 1110 under capital account stood at Rs. 87·02 lakhs. The cash and adjusted expenditure under capital account during the year was Rs. 34,183. The net total under capital account was Rs. 80·26 lakhs. The gross revenue from the system was Rs. 99,517 or nearly 1·14 per cent on the gross capital outlay. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 48,534 and the net revenue was therefore Rs. 50,983, against Rs. 1,30,488 in 1109. A total length of 325 miles of irrigation channels was maintained within the system and the area of assessed lands which had the benefit of water from the Kodayar reservoir during 1110 was 56,096 acres.

Establishment.

9. The outlay on establishment of all classes amounted to Rs. 4,93,620 against Rs. 4,75,023 in 1109. The cost of establishment for 1110 was 14·8 per cent. of the gross outlay excluding that on capital works, etc., not charged to revenue, against 13 per cent. in 1109.

Receipts.

10. The total receipts from the department during the year amounted to Rs. 8·21 lakhs against Rs. 8·04 lakhs in 1109. There was an increase of Rs. 1·14 lakhs under tolls on roads and bridges due to the establishment of a new toll-gate at Pallivasal. The workshops revenue increased from Rs. 18,166 to Rs. 27,156. The subvention during the year, received from the Government of India as the State's share of the additional duty on petrol

levied by that Government amounted to Rs. 1,06,437 against Rs. 1,46,305 in 1109.

Railway.

11. The total length of the railway line in the State was nearly 98 miles, excluding the portion of the Cochin State Railway running through Travancore territory in the Alwaye P. W. Division. The working of the railway from Shenkotta to Trivandrum during the year ending March 1935 resulted in a gain of Rs. 57,759, against Rs. 5,013 in the previous year. The total capital expenditure not charged to revenue during 1110 on account of railways was Rs. 1,05,768 against Rs. 51,272 in 1109.

The Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department.

Water Works and Drainage Engineer to Government.	*Vastuvidya Kusala C. Balakrishna Rao, B. A., B. E., C. E., (From 3-12-1110 to the end of the year).*

General.

12. The question of supplying good drinking water to all the important municipal towns in the State was engaging the anxious attention of Government for some time past. A scheme for supplying water to Trivandrum was taken up first and accordingly the first stage of the Willingdon Water Works was completed with a total outlay of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs. The question of supplying water to the municipal towns of Alleppey, Nagercoil and Shenkotta, which stood next in the order of urgency in regard to the need for good drinking water, had next to be tackled. The respective municipalities were urging the need for taking up early the investigation and the execution of water supply schemes in those towns. Government therefore considered it necessary to expand the activities of the water works and drainage agencies at work in Trivandrum so as to comprise the three towns mentioned above. Since schemes for water works and drainage fall

within the category of specialists' services and inasmuch as the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department was saddled with the direction and control of a large spending department with an annual budgetted expenditure of nearly 40 lakhs of rupees on communications, buildings, irrigation, etc., Government thought it essential in the interests of efficiency and speed, to detach the water works and drainage services from the P. W. D. Accordingly, as has been mentioned earlier in this chapter, these services were constituted into a separate department towards the close of the year 1110.

The Willingdon Water Works.

13. The total expenditure on the first stage of the Willingdon Water Works at Trivandrum up to the end of 1110 was Rs. 50·22 lakhs, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1·51 lakhs. All the component parts of the project such as the dam, main supply line, filter house and plant, the low level service reservoir and the pump house, and the first stage of the town distribution system were completed and brought into service. The high level reservoir works on the Observatory hill were also practically completed during the year under report and one chamber was brought into service. The working expenses on the scheme including establishment charges amounted to Rs. 60,185 in 1110. Besides, an expenditure of Rs. 1,03,026 was incurred on works relating to the second stage of the town distribution system. These works are in progress.

Mofussil Water Works.

14. Along with the separation of the department from the Public Works Department the investigation of water supply schemes at Nagercoil, Shenkotta and Alleppey towns was also ordered. The investigation in regard to the scheme relating to Alleppey has been put in hand.

Trivandrum Drainage Scheme.

15. The investigation works for the preparation of plans and estimates for the Trivandrum Drainage Scheme were in progress at the close of the year.

The Electrical Department.

Electrical Engineer.	*Mr. K. P. Padmanabha Menon, B. A., B. Sc., (Hons.) (London), A. G. G. I. and D. I. C., A. M. I. Mech. E., A M. I. E. (Ind.)*

General.

16. The Electrical Department was working from 1103 to 1108 as a unit of the Public Works Department. In view of the growing importance of the department it was separated from the Public Works Department in 1108 and placed under the direct control of the Government with the Electrical Engineer in charge of it. The Trivandrum and Quilon electric supply undertakings have been financed by Government and worked by the Electrical Department while those at Nagercoil and Kottayam are owned by private corporations which are licensed under the Travancore Electricity Regulation. When the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project is completed the whole of North Travancore and a part of Central Travancore will be linked up with the supply net work and electric current will be available in most of the important towns and villages in those areas.

Administration.

17. Till 1110 the Trivandrum Electric Supply formed a sub-division of the Electrical Department. But due to the inauguration of the Quilon Electric Supply and the rapid development of the Trivandrum Electric Supply the two schemes were constituted into an Electrical Division under an Executive Engineer who was also invested with the powers of an Electrical Inspector under the Electricity Regulation for inspecting the electric supply undertakings at Kottayam and Nagercoil. In order that the Electrical Engineer might exercise closer supervision of the important works at Pallivasal his headquarters, together with the office of the Assistant Account Officer attached to the department, were shifted to that place.

The Trivandrum Electric Supply.

18. A new sub-station was established at the Rubber Factory at Chackai and the capacity of two sub-stations was increased. Two hundred and twenty-one new services, consisting of 200 private consumers and 21 Government institutions, were connected up making a total of 1,253 private consumers and 233 Government institutions. There were 1,203 street lights and 15 traffic control lights. Underground cables were laid between two sub-stations and between the power house and another sub-station. The length of overhead lines and underground cables at the end of the year was 50 and 15 miles, respectively. The average cost of generation per unit was 0·831 anna against 0·737 anna in the previous year. The capital expenditure incurred on the scheme during the year was Rs. 53,353, the capital outlay till the end of the year being Rs. 8·21 lakhs.

The Quilon Electric Supply.

19. The Quilon Electric Supply was inaugurated early in 1110. The power house is equipped with two Mirrless Diesel Sets of 65 K. W. There were two sub-stations, one in the power house itself and the other in a separate building about a mile-and-a-half from the power house. The total length of overhead lines was about 21 miles with 1½ miles of high tension cable. All the street lights required by the municipality were fitted up, the total number at the end of the year being 494 ordinary lights and 20 junction lights. The total number of consumers was 341, of which 299 were private services and 42 Government institutions, besides a dozen small motors for pumping and other purposes. A telephone system consisting of five phones was installed interconnecting the power house, sub-station, etc. The total capital outlay on the scheme in 1110 amounted to Rs. 45,167 and the capital outlay till the end of the year was Rs. 2,12,197.

The Trivandrum Telephone Exchange.

20. The maximum capacity of the Central Exchange, *viz.*, 160 lines was reached during the year. As it was expected that more lines would be required an additional 50-line switch-board was ordered. An automatic switch-board with an initial capacity of 30 lines and capable of taking 50 lines was installed during the year and connections were given therefrom to 12 subscribers. A scheme for the conversion of overhead lines into underground cables was sanctioned during the year and overhead lines for a total length of 110 miles were dismantled and converted into underground cables. Ninety miles of overhead lines were newly constructed. The total length of overhead lines at the end of the year was 160 miles. Thirty new subscribers were connected up and five additional extension phones installed during the year while seven subscribers and four extension phones were disconnected. The total number of subscribers and extension phones at the end of the year was 180 and 89 respectively, and of the former, 38 were private subscribers. The capital expenditure incurred on the scheme during the year was Rs. 17,440 and the total capital outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 1,39,663.

Receipts and Expenditure.

21. The total receipts from the working of the Trivandrum and Quilon Electric Supply Schemes and the Trivandrum Telephone Exchange during 1110 amounted to Rs. 2,28,831. The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,20,499 leaving a net return of Rs. 1,08,331. Out of this a sum of Rs. 61,950 was appropriated towards depreciation and Rs. 55,215 towards interest on the capital invested, which resulted in a minus balance of Rs. 8,833. This was made up from the electricity reserve fund started during the year. The balance under the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 13,294.

The Kottayam Electric Supply.

22. The Kottayam Electric Supply is owned by a private licensee. The number of street lights maintained was 339 as in the previous year. The length of supply mains was about 12 miles. The number of consumers connected up during the year was 85 making a total of 546 consumers at the end of the year. The total outlay on the scheme up to the end

of 1110 amounted to Rs. 1,22,716. The gross receipts during the year, including outstandings, amounted to Rs. 29,250 and the total working expenses to Rs. 15,249.

The Nagercoil Electric Supply.

23. The Nagercoil Electric Supply is also owned by a private licensee. Due to the steady increase in the demand for power a 70 K. W. Diesel oil engine generating set was got down and its erection was nearing completion at the end of the year. A room for housing two high tension transformers and switch gears was constructed at Kottar for feeding that place and Vadiveeswaram, and the installation of the transformers, etc., was progressing. The overhead distribution lines were extended by three-and-a-half miles making a total of 11 miles at the end of the year. The number of private consumers rose from 166 in 1109 to 275 in 1110. The streets were not lit with electricity as no satisfactory agreement was reached between the licensee and the municipality. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 11,062 and the working expenses to Rs. 13,609.

The Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project.

24. The question of harnessing the hydro-electric possibilities of the State had been engaging the attention of Government in recent years. In 1932 an investigation of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme was made. The Pallivasal waterfall is on the Mudrapuzha river, a tributary of the Periyar. The scheme is to divert water from the existing Government weir at Munnar at 4,750 ft. above sea level, to take it through a tunnel through the mountains and lead it to a forebay where the level is 4,715 ft. From there water will be let down through two penstock lines each 7,447 ft. in length to the power house where the level is 2,760 ft. There will be installed in the generating station two machines of 4,500 K.W. each to be fed from the two pipe lines. The transmission lines from Pallivasal will go to Kotamangalam wherefrom they will branch off, one set going to Alwaye and the other to Pallam (near Kottayam) where the two main receiving stations will be located. From Pallam the lines will be extended to Peermade and Quilon and also to Kottayam, Changanacherry, Alleppey

and other towns. The estimated expenditure on the scheme is Rs. 70·8 lakhs and all the works are expected to be complete before the close of 1936.

The work of levelling the site of the power house at Pallivasal started towards the close of 1109 was completed during the year. His Highness the Maha Raja was graciously pleased to lay the corner stone of the power house on the 1st March 1935; and the foundation work was started thereafter. Considerable progress was made during the year in the tunnel work. Out of 10,776 ft. which is the total length of the tunnel including the adits, a length of 7,676 ft. was driven in 1110 which together with the length driven in the previous year made a total of 9,633 ft. The excavation of the pipe track was completed and all the pipes that arrived were distributed along the track. Erection of pipes for nearly three-fourths of the length was completed. Most of the materials required for the generating set were manufactured by the contractors during 1110 and tested by the consulting engineers engaged for the purpose. The construction of the sub-station buildings at Kotamangalam, Pallam and Alleppey were started and land acquisition proceedings for the sub-station at Alwaye were in progress. The materials for the erection of towers for the construction of the H. T. T. lines arrived in April 1935 and the contractors started the construction of towers from Pallam to Kotamangalam. In order to expedite the clearance of the route, a special land acquisition officer was appointed during the year. The capital expenditure on the scheme during the year amounted to Rs. 21·98 lakhs and the total capital expenditure till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 27·47 lakhs.

Maramat Department.

Maramat Engineer. *Mr. S. S. Krishna Aiyangar, B. A., B. E., M. E.*

General.

25. The Maramat Department confines its activities to works connected with Devaswoms (religious institutions), *Oottupuras* (feeding houses), *satrams* (rest houses), other charitable institutions and Palaces. The department also exercises technical supervision over the Palace *Panivaka* (works) Department.

26. The total grant on account of Government Maramat works was Rs. 2,13,150 and the outlay during the year was Rs. 1,99,929. The major portion of the expenditure was on the restoration works in the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at the capital, parts of which were destroyed in the fire accident on the night of the 28th October 1934. In the reconstruction which was almost completed by the close of the year the entire wood work was replaced by reinforced concrete without sacrificing any of the old architectural features. Special works costing a sum of Rs. 10,000 were carried out by the department in connection with the *Murajapam* ceremony in 1111 M. E.

Maramat Works —Proper.

27. The total grant for Devaswom Maramat works as per the revised budget for the year was Rs. 2,95,500 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,37,309. The expenditure on major Devaswoms amounted to Rs. 1,77,902 and the balance represented the outlay on minor Devaswom works. Some of the more important works carried out were the repairs and improvements to the Vaikam temple, constructing *Oottupura*, Devaswom office, etc., in the Atchencoil temple and the improvements done to the *Melsanthi Matom* at Suchindram. Works costing Rs. 5,448 were also carried out by the department from the funds of the Personal Deposit Devaswoms under Government management.

Devaswom Maramat Works.

28. The expenditure on account of the Maramat establishment amounted to Rs. 55,793 and that on works amounted to Rs. 4,77,160, the percentage of the former to the latter being 11·70 against 13·81 in 1109 and 19·66 in 1108.

Establishment.

CHAPTER X.

COMMERCE.

Trade.

The subjoined statement compares the total value of external trade during 1109 and 1110.

Total value of Trade.

Particulars.	Value in crores.		Percentage to total trade.	
	1109	1110	1109	1110
	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.		
Exports . . .	7·79	8·38	55	51
Imports . . .	6·29	7·91	45	49
Total value of trade . .	14·08	16·29	..	..

There was a rise in the value of both exports and imports. As in previous years exports predominated over imports.

Carriage of Trade.

2. Of the total external trade 26·28 per cent. was carried on by sea, 44·92 by backwater, 15·32 by land and 13·48 by railway, against 24·12, 44·90, 15·77 and 15·21, respectively, in the previous year.

Exports and Imports.

3. There was an appreciable improvement in the value of export trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree. Taking each article separately there was an increase in both the quantity and value of cocoanut oil, *punnac* and cocoanuts exported. The value of copra and cables exported was also higher, though the quantity exported was less than that in the previous year. In regard to coir and coir mats there was an improvement in the quantity of exports though the value fetched was less than that in the

previous year. The remaining products of the cocoanut tree, *viz.*, coir, fibre, cocoanut husk and coir matting showed a fall both in quantity and value. As regards the other articles of export there was striking improvement both in the quantity and value of jaggery, unrefined cane sugar and rubber exported. The export trade in arecanuts, coffee, hides, fish, tamarind and tea was also better. The quantity of cardamoms exported was less than that in the previous year but the value realised was higher. There was fall in the quantity and value of timber, ginger, and pepper exported during the year, the fall under pepper being the heaviest. Under imports, paddy, rice, thread, tobacco, machinery and millwork showed increase in value. The value of other chief articles imported, *viz.*, cotton and piece-goods, hardware, provisions, salt, gingelly oil, glassware and liquors showed a fall. The trade in the produce of the cocoanut tree, the duty on which alone formed 44·16 per cent. of the collections from dutiable exports, amounted to Bh. Rs. 1·85 crores against Bh. Rs. 1·60 crores, the increase being Bh. Rs. 0·25 of a crore. The quantity and value of tea exported during the year were 29 million cwts., and Bh. Rs. 2·03 crores respectively, against 29 million cwts. and Bh. Rs. 2·01 crores respectively, in the previous year. The total quantity of rubber exported amounted to 13·70 million cwts. and its value to Bh. Rs. 34·95 lakhs against 7·23 million cwts. and Bh. Rs. 17·29 lakhs respectively, in the previous year. The subjoined statement shows the quantity and value of paddy and rice imported during 1109 and 1110:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1109	1110	1109	1110
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.
Paddy . .	1,106,575	1,334,890	25,69,277	44,05,153
Rice . .	6,712,225	8,448,600	1,74,49,351	3,37,94,415
Total .	7,818,800	9,783,490	2,00,18,628	3,81,99,568

There was an increase of Bh. Rs. 1·82 crores in the value of rice and paddy imported during the year. The increase was

due to the failure of the paddy crops in the country on account of the failure of the monsoons.

The *per capita* value of imports was Bh. Rs. 15·53, of exports Bh. Rs. 16·44 and of the total trade Bh. Rs. 31·97 against Bh. Rs. 12·35, Bh. Rs. 15·28 and Bh. Rs. 27·63 respectively in 1109. The total volume of trade in 1110 was more than that in 1109 by Bh. Rs. 2·21 crores. The figures showing the *per capita* value of exports and imports show a balance of trade in favour of the country to the extent of Bh. Re.0·91 per head of population against Bh. Rs. 2·93 in the previous year.

Direction of Trade.

4. Of the external trade 88·12 per cent. was with British India, 5·23 per cent. with the United Kingdom, 1·58 per cent. with America, 1·40 per cent. with Ceylon, 0·09 per cent. with Pondicherry and Marseilles and 3·58 per cent. with other foreign countries. The trade with British India rose by 1·29 per cent. and that with Ceylon by 0·40 per cent., while that with the United Kingdom, America, and Pondycherry and Marseilles fell by 2·1 per cent., 0·25 per cent. and 0·1 per cent. respectively. The trade with the other foreign countries improved by 0·76 per cent.

Ports.

Principal Port Officer. — *Lieut. Commander W. J. Swan R. N. R. (Retired.) (From 1-1-1110 to 13-2-1110 and from 3-7-1110 to the end of the year).*
Mr. C. O. Madhavan B. A., B. L. (From 14-2-1110 to 27-3-1110).
Mr. T. H. Cameron (From 28-3-1110 to 2-7-1110).

5. The Marine Department attends mainly to the working of the following Regulations, *viz.* :—

General.

(i) The Ports Regulation, I of 1094 ;

(ii) The Native Passenger Ships Regulation, I of 1050;

(iii) The Registration of Ships Regulation, II of 1095;

(iv) The Public Canals and Ferries Regulation, VI of 1096, so far as testing the fitness of steam and motor vessels plying in inland water-ways is concerned; and

(v) The Travancore Wrecks Regulation, I of 1108.

In addition, the department controls shipping operations within port limits, attends to the maintenance of light-houses at the ports and at Aryad and Pallam on the backwater and advises Government in marine matters generally.

Weather.

6. The weather was generally favourable for shipping operations throughout the year. Storm warning telegrams were received from Poona on eight different occasions and on forty-one days in all. There were no casualties to shipping.

Shipping Operations.

7. Shipping operations were very active throughout the year except for a short monsoon period of about two months towards its close. The following comparative statement indicates the progress of shipping operations at the Travancore ports during the last two years:—

Name of Port.	No. of steamers that called in		No. of country craft that called in		Tonnage in	
	1109	1110	1109	1110	1109	1110
Alleppey	384	386	10	169	914,225	940,707
Quilon	21	30	25	53	60,988	101,942
Trivandrum	90	111	3	3	272,817	336,376
Colachel	47	59	4	2	155,686	186,718
Koilthottam and Neendakara	..	8	..	..	..	31,201
Total	542	594	42	227	1,403,716	1,596,944

During the year Koilthottam was declared a port for the shipment of mineral sands only, and one steamer was specially permitted by Government to anchor and land cargo at Neendakara though it was not formally declared a port. There was improvement in the sea-borne trade of the State as would be seen from the above statement, in spite of adverse conditions like the proximity of the Cochin harbour to Alleppey port where there was increase of sand accretion also. Of the 386 steamers that called at Alleppey, 95 were ocean going and 291 coasting. The number of sailing vessels that called at Alleppey increased from 10 to 169 mainly owing to the transport of Tuticorin salt in Dhonies, etc.

Situation of Ports.

8. The ports of Travancore are favourably situated in regard to all trade routes between Australia and the Far East on the one hand and Europe and America on the other. There are deep water anchorages fairly close in-shore at all the important ports, especially at Trivandrum and Colachel, and consequently no piloting to moorings is necessary.

Alleppey Port.

9. The sand accretion at the Alleppey port continued to increase and the pier was rendered useless for working cargo. Dredging operations were conducted on two occasions. The pier was extended by 209 feet at a cost of about Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This served to maintain the trade of the port uninterrupted. With the new extension, the total length of the pier is 1,263 feet including 278 feet abutment. Steam derricks had to be employed throughout the year. Of the 97 trollies in working order, 37 were damaged and the rest were in good condition. The mud bank which used to afford smooth sea and shelter for working steamers during monsoon periods failed to reform, but towards the close of the year it was forming in position. The old south boundary pillar was demolished and a new one 26·8 feet high was constructed. A 'Landing and Shipping Fees Committee', consisting of officials and non-officials, was constituted with a view to render assistance to Government in providing better facilities for the import and export trade at the Alleppey port.

10. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Marine Department in 1109 and 1110:—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts .	71,666	80,722
Expenditure .	81,858	31,194

The Cochin Harbour.

I, II and III Stages.

11. In July 1925, a Four-Party Agreement was entered into between the Government of India, the Government of Madras and the Governments of Travancore and Cochin, for the development of the Cochin Harbour. The scheme was divided into four stages. The first stage included works connected with the investigation and protection of the foreshore. The second stage related to the work done in connection with the experiment in cutting the bar. The third stage included all works subsequent to the first and second stages extending to the point at which it became the regular practice for ocean-going steamers to enter the bar and discharge at moorings inside the backwater; and the fourth stage includes all other works that may be found necessary for the conversion of the harbour into a really important port. The expenditure relating to the first stage was, in the first instance, met by the Government of Madras. The second stage was completed at a cost of about Rs. 8·96 lakhs towards which the Government of Madras and the Cochin and Travancore States each contributed Rs. 3 lakhs. The third stage was financed by the Harbour Authorities.

IV Stage.

The question of undertaking the fourth-stage works connected with the development of the harbour was considered in September 1931 when a conference was held in Madras under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Law Member to the Government of Madras to discuss the estimates prepared by the Harbour Engineer-in-Chief to carry out the fourth-stage works.

Tripartite Division of the Customs Revenue collected at the Port of Cochin.

12. Disagreements having arisen between the parties to the Cochin Harbour agreement regarding the date from which the regular practice of ocean-going steamers entering the bar and discharging at moorings inside the backwaters was established and the tripartite division of the customs revenue collected at the port of Cochin should take effect, a conference was held on this subject at Simla in May 1932 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Commerce Member to the Government of India. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar represented the Government of Travancore at this conference. As a result of this conference, the Government of India declared that, prior to April 1931, it had become the regular practice for ocean-going steamers to enter the bar and discharge at moorings inside the backwaters and that, therefore, the sharing of customs revenue realised at the harbour should take effect from the 1st April 1931.

IV Stage-Works.

13. In October 1932, a conference of the representatives of the Governments of Madras, Travancore and Cochin, was held at Madras under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Law Member to the Government of Madras, to discuss questions relating to the financing of the fourth-stage works connected with the development of the harbour. Travancore agreed to contribute a third share of the expenditure to be incurred for the prosecution of the works. A similar conference was held in June 1933 at Ootacamund in connection with the prosecution of the works. The Dewan represented this Government at both the conferences. Since then the Government of India convened a conference of the representatives of all the four parties to the agreement at Simla in June 1934 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Commerce Member to discuss matters relating to the fourth-stage development of the harbour. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar represented the Travancore Government at this conference. There was mutual exchange of views on the issues outstanding settlement but no decisions were arrived at. The conference adjourned for further consideration of the whole question. A further conference

between representatives of the Government of India and of the Governments of Madras, Cochin and Travancore was held in November 1934 for continuing the discussion relating to the further prosecution of the forth stage works. The Dewan with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar represented this Government at the conference. Certain proposals regarding the port administration and the exercise of jurisdiction within the harbour area were considered but no definite decision thereon was arrived at. In regard to the distribution of customs revenue at the port, the following revised terms were suggested at the conference:—

(*a*) In respect of any year in which the net customs revenue does not exceed Rs. 49½ lakhs, the Governments of Cochin and Travancore and the Government of India will each receive one-third share.

(*b*) In respect of any year in which the net customs revenue exceeds Rs. 49½ lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 63 lakhs, the Travancore Government will receive Rs. 16½ lakhs, the Cochin Government will receive one-third of the net customs revenue, and the Government of India will receive the remainder.

(*c*) In respect of any year in which the net customs revenue exceeds Rs. 63 lakhs, the Travancore Government will eceive Rs. 16½ lakhs plus six per cent. of the excess over Rs. 63 lakhs, the Cochin Government will receive Rs. 21 lakhs plus ten per cent. of the excess over Rs. 63 lakhs, and the Government of India will receive the remainder.

These terms were agreed to provisionally subject to the condition that they will be brought into effect if and when agreement was reached on a scheme for the future administration of the port. Further negotiations regarding the outstanding questions for settlement were in progress when the year closed.

Receipts from the Harbour.

14. The net receipts from the harbour paid to Travancore in 1110 amounted to Rs. 11,38,954.

CHAPTER XI.

MEDICAL RELIEF, PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Medical Department.

Darbar Physician. *Mr. James Simpson, M. B. Ch. B*

State Medical Aid—Early History.

The European system of medical aid was first introduced in the State during the reign of Her Highness Gouri Lakshmi Bayi in 986 M. E. (1811 A. D.) This method of treatment was at first confined to the members of the Ruling Family and the officers of the Government. It was subsequently extended to the prisoners and then to the general public. The first hospital was opened about six years later and the appointment of a Darbar Physician also dates back to this period. The department was gradually developed and in 1036 M. E. (1860 A. D.), there were seven medical institutions in the State. In 1060 M. E. (1884 A. D.) the number of institutions rose to 31. An asylum for the insane was first opened in 1054 M. E. (1878 A. D.) and a Leper Hospital in 1073 M. E. (1897 A. D.). The award of grants-in-aid to private medical institutions began in 1062 M. E. (1886 A. D.) but a regular system of awarding grants-in-aid to encourage private agency was sanctioned only nine years later, in 1071 M. E. A separate Women and Children's Hospital was opened in 1070 M. E. (1894 A. D.). A hospital for chronic cases was established in 1072 M. E. (1896 A. D.), and an Ophthalmic Hospital in 1081 M. E. (1905 A. D.). Sisters of the Holy Cross were first entertained as nurses in 1082 M. E. An X-ray branch in the General Hospital was opened in 1088 M. E., and a new X-ray apparatus of the latest model was installed in 1102 M. E. Women were first entertained in the department in 1044 M. E. as obstetric and

sick nurses. The Medical Department has now been in existence for over a century; but it is only over three decades since persons possessing university degrees and diplomas in medical science became available for service in the department.

System of Medical Aid.

2. The long established policy of the Government has been to see that proper medical aid is placed within the reach of all classes of people in the State. Accordingly, free medical aid and free supply of medicines are made available to the public in all medical institutions maintained by the Government. Besides, the grant-in-aid medical institutions also afford facilities for medical relief to the people.

Outstanding Events.

3. Till the end of 1109, the Darbar Physician had two Assistants or Deputy Darbar Physicians, one for his assistance in inspection work and the other in office work. From the beginning of the year under report the Darbar Physician, Mr. James Simpson, was made the sole head of the department, responsible for its entire administration and he was also to be the Superintendent of the General Hospital at Trivandrum. A new post of an Assistant Superintendent of the General Hospital was created and that officer was made responsible for the efficient conduct of work in that institution during the absence of the Darbar Physician and for attending to such other duties as are assigned to him by the Darbar Physician. The posts of the two Deputy Darbar Physicians were abolished. *Vaidya Sastra Kusala* Dr. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose who reverted to the charge of the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, was designated as Superintendent of that Hospital and she was given power of supervision over the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon, also. The scheme for the entertainment of Honorary House Surgeons was extended towards the close of the year by according sanction for appointing eight more qualified medical men as Honorary House Surgeons in four more important hospitals in the State. The Surgical Section of the General Hospital was divided into two units with an equal number of beds, one unit being under the Assistant Superintendent and the other

under another Deputy Surgeon, each having a staff consisting of an Assistant Surgeon, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and an Honorary House Surgeon. The Medical Section too was placed under the charge of a Deputy Surgeon with a staff of an Assistant Surgeon, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and two Honorary House Surgeons. A specialist was added to the Ear, Nose and Throat Department. The hospital for lepers at Oolampara, in the suburbs of Trivandrum town, was shifted to Noornad in Central Travancore.

Medical Institutions.

4. The number of Government medical institutions including the bi-weekly and evening dispensaries remained the same as in 1109, *viz.*, 85. The grant of Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 per mensem awarded to the private dispensaries at Inchikadavu and Kotanalloor, respectively, was stopped as they did not conform to the grant-in-aid rules and the grant of Rs. 35 per mensem sanctioned to the former was transferred to the private dispensary at Edapalli since the close of the year. There were altogether 20 grant-in-aid institutions as against 21 in the year previous. The Neyyoor Medical Mission was allowed to run the fever dispensary at Vellarada tentatively for eight months for a remuneration of Rs. 1,370. With the outbreak of malaria in some pakuthies of the Nedumangad taluk a fever dispensary was opened at Ariyanad temporarily. The bi-weekly fever dispensary at Vidura was converted into a full-time dispensary. The District Dispensary at Kottaram was converted into an Evening Dispensary and the Evening Dispensary at the Cape into a Morning Dispensary, as an experimental measure.

Medical Officers.

5. There were four Surgeons and 18 Deputy Surgeons in the Department as in the previous year. The total strength of the permanent professional staff of the department was 149, of whom 19 were women. There was besides a temporary staff of five officers. Fifteen men medical officers of the department possessed European qualifications and 115, Indian University degrees or diplomas. Among the 19 women medical officers, four held European qualifications, 14 held Indian University degrees or diplomas and the remaining one held an American degree.

6. The Darbar Physician spent 124 days on tour, inspecting almost all the institutions under his control. Several surprise visits were made by him to mofussil institutions. Complaints about local medical officers were enquired into at the spot, the irregularities brought to light during the visits were taken due notice of and prompt steps were taken to rectify them.

Inspection.

7. The total number of patients treated in all the institutions together was 2,253,493, of whom 2,183,422 were out-patients and the remaining 70,071 in-patients. The corresponding figures for 1109 were 2,114,258, 2,056,194 and 58,064. The average daily attendance rose from 15,956 in 1109 to 17,187 in 1110. The number of out-patients treated in the Government institutions rose from 1,873,496 to 1,970,758, and of in-patients from 46,259 to 56,957. The grant-in-aid institutions afforded medical relief to 225,778, the out-patients numbering 212,664 and in-patients 13,114 the corresponding figures for the previous year being 194,503, 182,698, and 11,805. The Fort Hospital, Trivandrum, had, as in the previous year, the largest number of out-patients, *viz.*, over 81,000. Next came the General Hospital, Trivandrum, with an out-patient attendance of over 72,000. The Victoria Hospital, Quilon, and the District Hospital, Parur, had each more than 60,000 out-patients. For in-patient attendance, the General Hospital, Trivandrum, stood foremost, and the Women and Children's Hospital came next, having 11,888 and 9,393 patients respectively. Altogether 66,699 surgical operations were performed in the Government institutions in 1110 against 62,726 in 1109. Of the cases operated upon, 96·6 per cent. were cured, 2·3 per cent. were relieved, 0·2 per cent. were otherwise discharged, 0·4 per cent. died and 0·5 per cent. remained under treatment at the year's close. The total number of beds available for in-patients in all the hospitals together was 3,146, against 3,036 in the previous year. The percentage of mortality among in-patients in Government hospitals was 3·60 while it was 3·62 in 1109. The average cost of treating a patient throughout his illness was chs. 9 and cash 1 against chs. 10 and cash 10 in the previous year. The average cost

Medical Relief.

incurred by Government on account of dieting an in-patient, excluding the dieting of the inmates of the hospitals for lepers and for mental diseases, was Re. 1 chs. 2 cash 8 against Re. 1 chs. 15 cash 2 in 1109. Including the cost of dieting of the inmates of the above institutions, the average cost per patient was Re. 1 chs. 13 cash 2 against Re. 1 chs. 22 cash 10 in the year previous.

Child Welfare.

8. Ninety-three midwives were at work during the year and they attended on 13,380 cases of labour showing an average of 144 cases per midwife, the respective figures for 1109 being 93, 11,831 and 127.

Nursing Staff.

9. Efficient nursing in the State hospitals was first introduced in 1082 M. E. (1906 A. D.) by the employment of 8 European Roman Catholic Sisters of the Holy Cross. Their number was gradually raised and in 1109 there were 39 European Nursing Sisters, besides 4 Indian Nursing Sisters, 56 Indian Trained Nurses and 22 Sick Nurses. To meet the further needs of the medical institutions in the State, a nursing class was instituted from the beginning of Mithunam 1108 in the Women and Children's Hospital at Trivandrum. The class terminated by the close of Edavam 1110. Out of 16 candidates who sat for the examination, 13 were successful.

Medical Education.

10. Scholarships of Bh. Rs. thirty-five each per mensem were held by two women students undergoing the M. B. B. S. course in the Madras Medical College and one scholarship of Rs. 30 per mensem by a woman student in the L. M. P. course in the Vellore Missionary Medical School for Women. The capitation grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum sanctioned for the Missionary Medical School at Vellore and the annual grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalli were continued during the year. Under the arrangement with the Madras Government for the reservation of seats for Travancore students in the Madras Medical College each year, two students, of whom one was a woman, were selected and sent y Government for the course beginning in 1935.

Special Institutions.

General Hospital, Trivandrum.

11. There was a rise in the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the General Hospital, Trivandrum, from 7,514 and 63,499 in 1109 to 11,888 and 72,597 respectively in 1110. Surgical operations performed in the year numbered 7,506 of which 1,534 were major ones and 5,972, minor. This shows a marked increase over the corresponding figures for the previous year which were 4,677, 870 and 3,807. Mortality among in-patients was 418 against 235 in 1109; of these, 60 cases were admitted moribund. Mortality among operated cases was 66 and its percentage was 0·88, the corresponding figures for 1109 being 24 and 0·51. 2,338 patients were attended to in the X-ray and Electro-Therapeutic section of the Hospital, against 1,461 patients in 1109. The Dental Section and the Ear, Nose and Throat Section of the Hospital attended to 5,686 and 5,386 cases respectively. An additional operation theatre and two additional blocks of buildings attached to the surgical ward of the hospital, each accommodating 20 beds, were constructed during the year.

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

12. The Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, also showed an increase in the number of in-patients and out-patients, from 7,549 and 52,696 in 1109 to 9,393 and 59,138, respectively in 1110. There were 2,675 obstetric cases distributed among 2,382 in-patients and 293 out-patients. Surgical operations numbered 5,067 against 4,032 in the previous year. Mortality among in-patients was 170. Of these, the number admitted moribund was 9. Of the obstetric cases, 21 were fatal, the percentage being 0·88. Mortality among operated cases, including obstetric and gynaecological cases, was 8 and its percentage 0·16.

Victoria Hospital, Quilon.

13. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated during the year in the Victoria Hospital for Women, Quilon, was 4,791 and 68,658, respectively, the corresponding figures in 1109 being 3,607 and 62,576. The obstetric cases increased from 1,471 in 1109, to 1,953 in 1110 distributed among

1,868 in-patients and 85 out-patients. 1,694 surgical operations were conducted in the year, against 1,590 in the year previous. Mortality among in-patients was 57, of which 7 cases were admitted moribund. Nineteen operated cases proved fatal.

Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.

14. There was a rise in the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum, their number being 2,050 and 14,543, respectively, against 1,860 and 11,158 in 1109. The number of operations also increased from 1,470 in 1109 to 1,537 in 1110.

Hospital for Mental Diseases, Trivandrum.

15. The number of patients admitted to this hospital including the number remaining at the beginning of the year was 207. Sixteen patients were cured and 16 died. Fifteen were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year there were 160 patients The specialists attached to the General and Ophthalmic Hospitals and a Lady Doctor from the Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum, were ordered to visit the Hospital for Mental Diseases once a week to treat the inmates there for diseases pertaining to the special branches. To afford facilities for some pleasurable occupation to the patients in the Mental Hospital and to relieve the patients from the tediousness of their imprisoned life, the hospital was supplied with a gramophone with records in Tamil and Malayalam, with facilities for games like foot-ball, volley-ball and also with books, newspapers, magazines, etc.

Hospital for Chronic Diseases.

16. The patients in this hospital which was situated at Oolampara, were shifted to the temporary accommodation provided for them at Perurkadai. The number of in-patients treated in this hospital was 1,748. Of these, 864 were cured, 363 were relieved, 350 were otherwise discharged, 90 died and 81 patients remained in the hospital at the end of the year.

17. The strength of the institution at the beginning of the year was 242. There were 272 admissions during the year and 70 sought re-admission, so that the total number under treatment was 584. Of these, the symptoms disappeared in 9 cases, and 141 cases showed improvement. 49 patients died, 134 patients were otherwise discharged and the remaining 251 patients were under treatment at the close of the year.

Leper Colony, Noornad.

18. In the Tincture Factory attached to the General Medical Stores, 36 medicines amounting to 53,846 pounds were prepared in the period of thirteen months from 1st Dhanu 1109 to 29th Dhanu 1110. The work of preparing another batch of 37 medicines amounting to 55,676 pounds was taken on hand in the beginning of Makaram 1110 and 26,315 pounds of them were prepared before the year closed.

Tincture Factory.

19. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 15,771 against Rs. 22,106 in 1109. The expenditure also fell from Rs. 9,00,488 to Rs. 8,05,641.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Department of Ayurveda.

Inspector of Ayurveda.	*Mr. N. Nilakanta Pillai.*
Principal, Ayurveda College, Trivandrum.	*Mr. K. G. Gopala Pillai.*

20. Ayurveda (science of life) is an indigenous system of treatment which dates from remote antiquity. The system comprises medicine and surgery, but it is only very rarely that the practitioners of this system of medicine conduct surgical operations. Every village had its *vaidyan* (practitioner) long before the Allopathic or any other system of medicine came into vogue. The innate conservatism of the masses, the cheapness of the medicines and the proved efficacy of Ayurvedic treatment in the case of several diseases have served to retain the hold which the system had in spite of competition from others. An Ayurveda *Palasala* (school) was first established in 1065 M. E. (1889 A. D.)

General.

and a system of grant-in-aid to qualified *vaidyans* was also sanctioned. In 1093 M. E. (1917-1918 A. D.) the Ayurveda Department, as it now exists, was constituted. The curricula of studies in Ayurveda schools were then revised on an up-to-date scientific basis to suit modern requirements and an Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary was also established at Trivandrum. The Ayurveda *Patasala* was raised to a college three years later. Most of the successful candidates passing out of the college and the aided Ayurveda high schools set up private practice in various places as recognised *vaidyans* helping a great deal in bringing medical aid within easy reach of the inhabitants of the State, especially in the rural areas. The medicines required in the Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary are manufactured in the Government Pharmacy under expert supervision. A selling branch is attached to the Pharmacy for the sale of Ayurvedic medicines at cheap rates.

Administration.

21. Since the inception of the Ayurveda Department in 1093 it had been under the control of an officer designated "Director of Ayurveda". This post was held in abeyance from the middle of 1107, when the department was divided into two divisions and each division was placed under the control of an independent officer. The Ayurveda Pharmacy and the Ayurveda Hospital at Trivandrum were attached to the Ayurveda College and placed under the control of the Principal of that college, and the other Ayurvedic institutions were left under the control of the Inspector of Ayurveda, each officer being invested with the powers of the Director in respect of the institutions under him. The Ayurveda aided high schools are under the charge of the Principal, Ayurveda College.

Ayurveda Hospitals and Dispensaries.

22. The Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum continued to function efficiently. The very large number of patients who resorted to the institution testifies to its popularity and usefulness. Besides this Government institution, there were three grant-in-aid hospitals at Nagercoil, Quilon and Kilimanur each getting the maximum grant of

Rs. 50 per mensem. The total number of grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* rose from 127 in 1109 to 128 in 1110. Of these, four were in receipt of the maximum grant of Rs. 30 per mensem, nine of Rs. 25 per mensem, 34 of Rs. 20 per mensem and 81 of the minimum grant of Rs. 15 per mensem. According to the nature of the treatment 18 were special *vaidyasalas* for the treatment of poison cases, three for eye treatment, two for *marma* treatment two for treatment of women and children and the rest including two *sidha vaidyasalas* for treatment of general diseases. Under the scheme for the award of recognition to expert and popular *vaidyans* there were 131 recognised *vaidyasalas* including 17 institutions subsidised by the different municipal councils.

Relief.

23. The number of inpatients treated in the Government Ayurveda Hospital and Dispensary rose from 227 in 1109 to 260 in 1110, of whom 194 were men, 48 women and 18 children. Of these 238 were cured, 11 discharged and 11 were undergoing treatment when the year closed. The number of beds available was 14 as in the previous year. The average daily cost of diet for an in-patient was 4 Chs. 1 cash against 4 Chs. 4 cash in 1109. The number of out-patients fell from 69,710 in 1109 to 67,677 in 1110. The average daily attendance fell from 633 to 606. There is a *marmachikitsa* ward attached to this institution where facilities are provided for treatment by massage. A total number of 3,383 patients was treated for different *marma* cases such as fractures, dislocation of bones etc. The total number of patients treated in the three grant-in-aid Ayurveda hospitals in the State was 51,028 and those treated in the grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* 374,781 thus making a grand total of 425,809 patients. Of these, 407,579 patients were cured, 1,333 died and the rest were relieved or were undergoing treatment at the end of the year. The aided *visha vaidyans* treated on the whole 28,600 cases of which 7,150 were snake bites. The number of patients treated in the recognised *vaidyasalas* (including those receiving municipal grants) was 234,012, of whom 92·26 per cent. were cured, 0·38 per cent. died and the rest were either relieved or undergoing treatment when the year closed.

The Ayurveda College.

24. The Ayurveda College prepares students for the *Vaidya Sastri* and *Vaidya Kalanidhi* examinations, the entire course of which extends to five years, three years for the former which forms the high school course and two years for the latter which forms the college course. The strength of the College fell from 125 in 1109 to 119 in 1110. In the college course each student has to pay a fee of Rs. 30 per annum. An amount of Rs. 1,490 was collected as class fees during the year. Besides the *Vaidyasastri* and the *Vaidya Kalanidhi* examinations, the department also conducts the *Ayurveda Acharya* examination, the highest test of proficiency for which the diploma is awarded on the merits of a thesis on an approved subject bearing on Ayurveda, and the *Visha vaidya visarada* examination intended to test the proficiency of candidates in the art of poison treatment. Usual facilities were afforded to the students of the college classes for practical training in the Government Ayurveda Hospital and Pharmacy. Training was also given to the students in the dissection of dead bodies and in modern methods of diagnosis of diseases as usual. For the *Vaidya Sastri* examination 66 candidates appeared during the year, of whom, 21 were from the Ayurveda College, and 39 from the aided Ayurveda High Schools and the rest were private candidates. Of these, 28 passed, 11 being from the college. For the *Kalanidhi* examination, 36 candidates appeared of whom 30 were from the college. Of the 36 candidates who appeared for the examination, 31 were declared eligible for the diploma. Twelve candidates appeared for the *Visha Vaidya Visarada* xamination, of whom four came out successful.

Ayurveda High Schools.

25. Besides the Government High School attached to the Ayurveda College there were four private aided high schools at Ettumanur, Changankulangara, Airur and Quilon with a total strength of 225 pupils against 191 pupils 1109. For the *Vaidya Sastri* examination out of the 39 candidates who appeared from the aided high schools 16 were successful. All the aided schools were as usual given a grant of Rs. 30 each per mensem. During the year the rules regulating the management and control of the aided Ayurveda high schools were revised.

26. The Principal of the Ayurveda College continued to be in charge of the publication of rare and ancient Ayurveda manuscripts. The second part of the work entitled '*Chikitsamanjari*' was published during the year. The Puliyanarkotta reserve at Veli near Trivandrum was placed at the disposal of the Ayurveda Department for the cultivation of medicinal plants. The grant-in-aid and recognised *vaidyans* of the department rendered valuable service in the treatment of the malaria epidemic which prevailed in some taluks of the State during the year. A scheme for the reallocation of *vaidyasalas* in the State was passed with a view to ensuring a more even distribution of grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* in rural parts.

Miscellaneous.

27. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 3,577 and the expenditure to Rs. 56,775. The net expenditure on the department during the year was Rs. 53,198.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Public Health Department.

Honorary Adviser, Public Health.	*Dr. W. P. Jacocks, M. A., M. D., Dr. P. H. (From 1-1-1110 to 17-5-1110).*
	Dr. W. C. Sweet, M. D., B. Sc., Dr. P. H. (From 17-5-1110 till the end of the year).
Deputy Director of Public Health.	*Dr. K. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. D., D. T. M. H. (Edin.), L. M. (Dub.) (From 1-1-1110 to 26-8-1110).*
Director of Public Health.	*Dr. M. K. Gopala Pillai, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., D. P. H. (Lond.), Dr. P. H., F. R. S. (Trop.), M. & H., F. R. I. P. H. (From 28-8-1110 till the end of the year).*

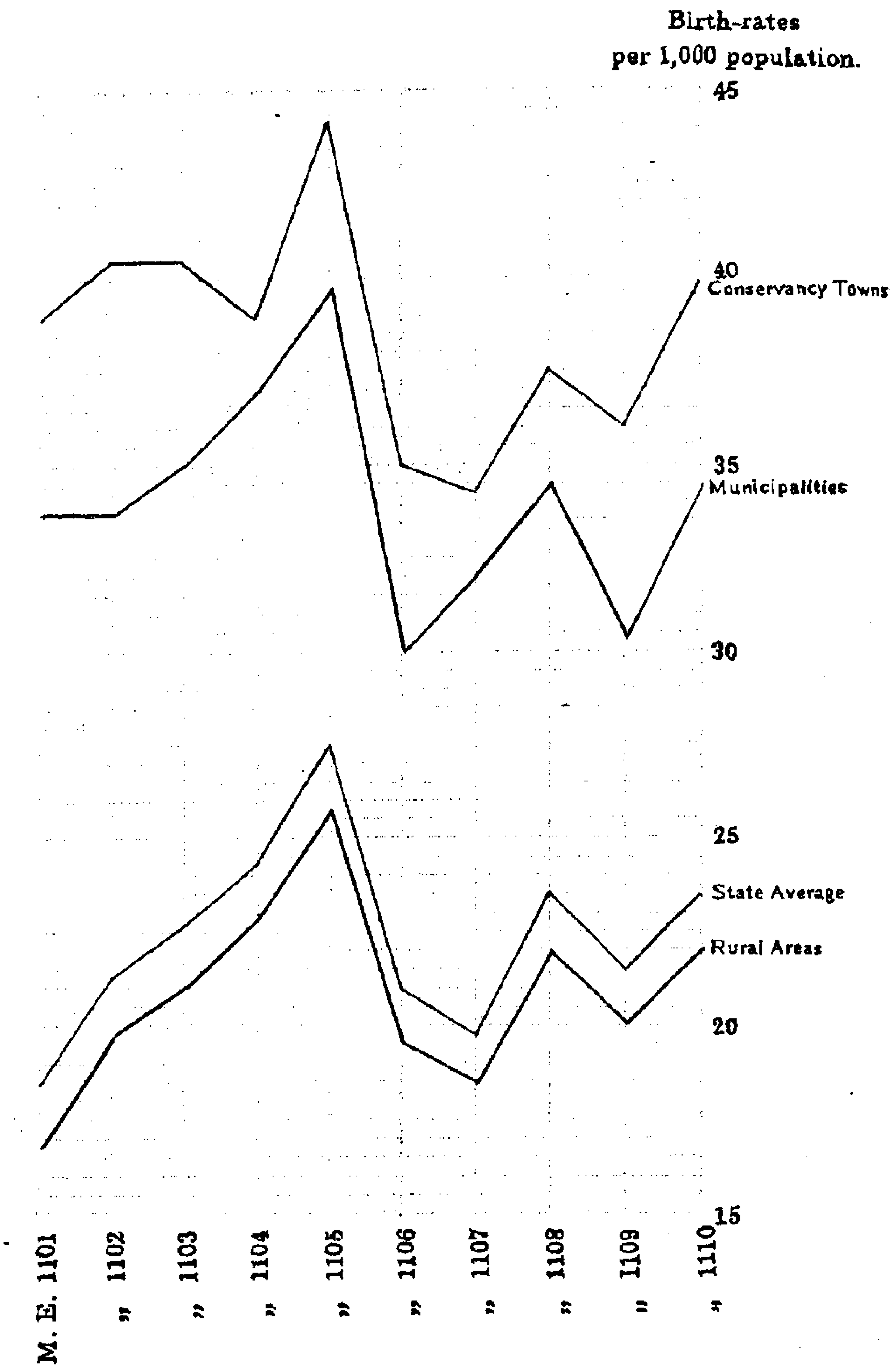
General.

28. In August 1895 (1071 M. E.), a special department was organised to conduct vaccination, to collect vital statistics and to look after sanitation; and it was placed under the charge of an officer styled the Sanitary Commissioner. The activities of the department extended to the whole State excepting the areas covered by the municipal towns. The Sanitary Department therefore represented the Public Health Department under the Government, although its attention was restricted to the collection, registration and tabulation of vital statistics, to the management of vaccination in non-municipal areas, both rural and urban, and to rural sanitation. Vaccination was first introduced into the State in 1813. It is noteworthy that opposition to vaccination in the early days was overcome by the members of the Ruling Family getting themselves vaccinated at that time. A vaccine depot was opened in 1888. The need for organising a modern public health department to cope efficiently with the numerous public health problems of the State was engaging the attention of Government for some years. In February 1928 (1103 M. E.) Government requested the Rockefeller Foundation in America to depute one of their representatives to the State to advise the Government in organising a public health department on modern lines. The Foundation very generously acceded to the request and appointed Dr. W. P. Jacocks to take up public health work in Travancore. He arrived in Trivandrum in March 1929 (1104 M. E.) and after studying local conditions prepared a comprehensive scheme of public health work. A working programme drawn up by Dr. Jacocks was sanctioned by Government and put into operation in 1105. This comprised hookworm treatment campaign, public health education, epidemiological and vital statistical investigations, health unit work, medical entomology and plague control measures.

Formation of the Public Health Department.

29. In 1109 M. E., with a view to co-ordinate the public health activities of the State on an up-to-date and scientific basis, under a single direction, the Sanitary Department was amalgamated with the public health organisation, and a permanent Public Health Department was constituted under the control of a Deputy

Birth-rates in Travancore during the years 1101 to 1110 M. E.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

Director, the post of Sanitary Commissioner being abolished. Subsequently in 1110 the designation of the head of the department was changed to 'Director of Public Health'. A Public Health Laboratory was also organised in the new department, embracing the sections of the Government Bacteriologist, the Chemical Examiner, the Public Analyst under the Food Adulteration Regulation, the Hookworm Laboratory and the Vaccine Depot. The Rockefeller Foundation continued to give honorary advice to the State in public health matters. The work of the new department consisted of registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, vaccination, plague control measures, malaria and filariasis surveys and investigations as also mosquito and filariasis control, investigations in the Public Health Laboratory, management of the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara, rural sanitation and public health education. Hookworm treatment compaign had also been included, but it was discontinued from the beginning of the year under report.

Vital Statistics.

30. The registration of vital statistics continued to be compulsory throughout the State. The total number of births registered during 1110 was 120,215, consisting of 61,941 males and 58,274 females. This figure has exceeded the births in 1109 by 11,340. The birth rate was 22 per thousand of the population against 20·26 for 1109 and 21·58, the average for 1100 to 1109. For every 100 female births, male births numbered 106 as in the previous year. The rate of still births in 1110 for the whole State was 12·29 for every 1,000 live births, against 11·56 for the previous year. The number of deaths registered during the year was 57,206 made up of 29,796 males and 27,410 females, against 61,199 deaths, comprised of 31,442 males and 29,757 females in 1109. The death rate was 10·5 per thousand of the population against 11·39 for 1109. For every 100 female deaths, there were 108 male deaths, against 105 in the previous year. A total number of 10,082 deaths of infants under one year of age was registered during the year, which gives a ratio of 83·86 per thousand of live births against 95·56 in 1109. The excess of births over deaths numbered 63,009 made up of 32,145 males and 30,864 females, against 47,676 made up of 24,719 males

and 22,957 females in 1109. The contribution towards this increase of population by the main communities of the State was 54·8 per cent. among Hindus, 6 per cent. among Mahomedans and 38·7 per cent. among Christians, the corresponding percentages during the previous year being 52, 6 and 40.

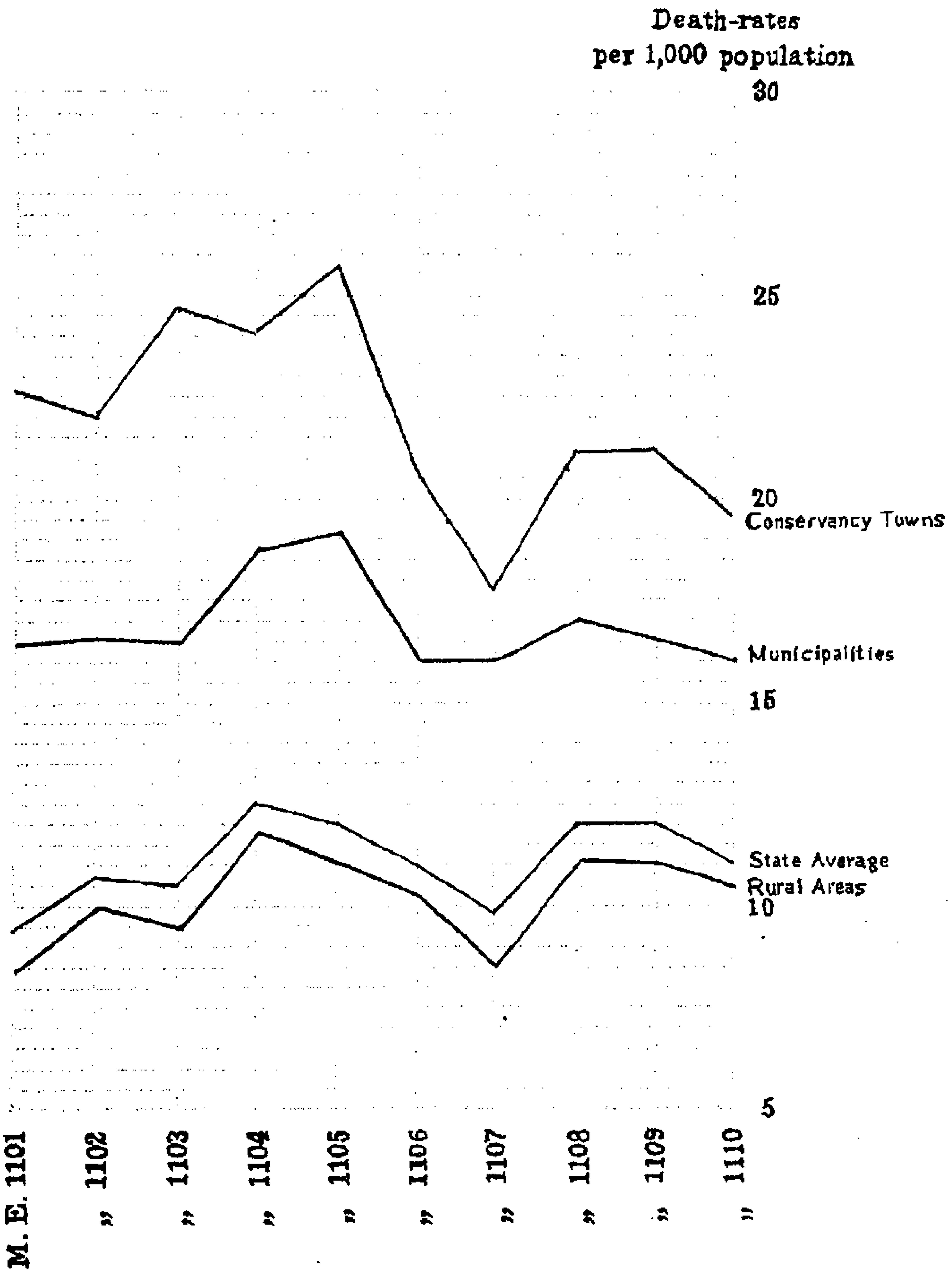
Communicable diseases.

31. Unlike in 1109, small-pox, cholera and malaria broke out in epidemic form in the State in 1110. This is attributed to the severe economic depression and the highly unfavourable meteorological conditions which adversely affected the State of public health in the country. In Makaram 1110 cholera spread into Shencotta taluk from the adjacent infected villages of the Tinnevelly District. The villages affected were Achenputtur, Ayikudi, Klangad, Ilatoor and Samburvadakara. There were 207 attacks and 95 deaths. There was an outbreak of the same disease in Shencotta town in Edavam 1110 causing 79 attacks and 28 deaths. In South Travancore cholera occurred in the taluks of Tovala, Agastisvaram, Kalkulam, Vilavankod and Neyyattinkara, resulting in 139 deaths out of 312 attacks. Stray cases of this disease were also reported from the taluks of Kottarakara, Pattanapuram, Pattanamtitta and Devicolam. The total number of attacks from cholera in the State was 615 of which 271 were fatal. Anti-cholera work was carried on in all the affected areas by a special staff who attended to the early detection and notification of cases, prompt treatment, inoculation, disinfection and chlorination. In the middle of the year small-pox broke out in an epidemic form in the taluks of Kunnattur, Karunagapalli, Kartikapalli, Mavelikara and Ambalapuzha. The taluks of Neyyattinkara and Trivandrum were also badly affected. There were altogether 2,806 attacks in the State, out of which 1,074 cases proved fatal. Vigorous vaccination work was done in the stricken areas, besides adopting other preventive measures. There was an outbreak of malaria in the State in a virulent epidemic form during the year. The

Cholera.

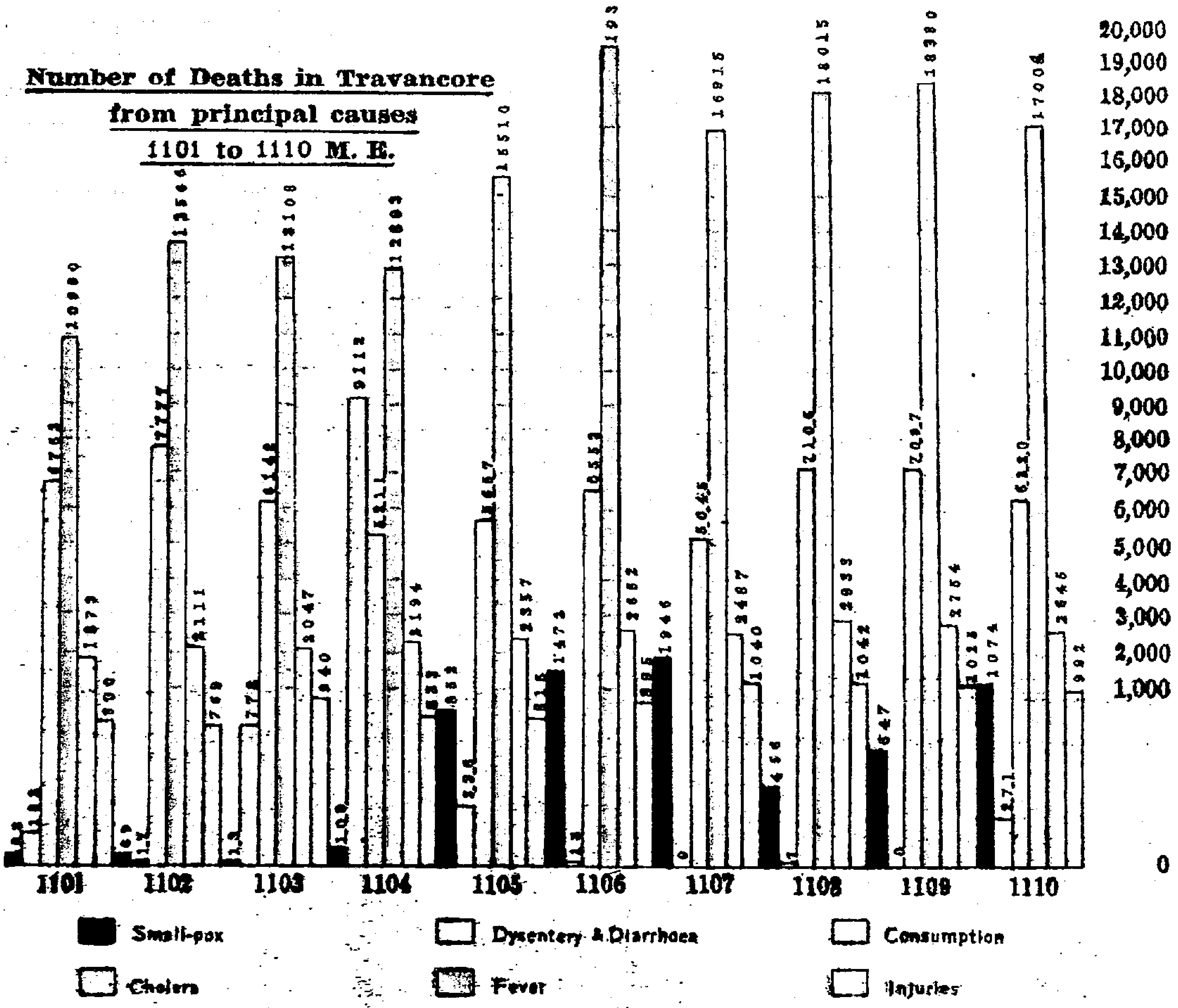
Small-pox.

Death-rates in Travancore during the years 1101 to 1110 M. E.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

Number of Deaths in Travancore from principal causes 1101 to 1110 M. E.



epidemic zone comprised the taluks of Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara Nedumangad, Kottarakara, Pattanapuram and Todupuzha. The first mentioned three taluks were affected most. Control and relief measures were promptly organised in the places affected. The staffs from the various Sanitary Circles and the Health Unit were mobilised for malaria control. Medical aid was given in 28 treatment centres which were opened at short distances. Quinine in sufficient doses was made available for patients as far as possible by means even of door to door distribution. Funds were sanctioned by Government for purposes of rice distribution to indigent malaria patients in the taluks of Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad. The distribution was undertaken jointly by the officers of the Public Health and the Land Revenue Departments with the co-operation of the malaria relief committees. Non-official agencies heartily co-operated in giving relief. The treatment centres were discontinued by the 1st Karkatakam 1110. It is seen that there were altogether 43,804 attacks and 1, 447 deaths till the beginning of Karkatakam 1110. The rate of mortality owing to malaria was 5.12 per 100 of the population in the affected area. With a view to investigate some permanent anti-malarial measures in the infected regions, a survey of mosquito breeding places in those areas was carried out by the Entomological staff who collected and examined in the laboratory samples of mosquitoes and larvae.

Malaria.

There were no deaths from plague during the year. The plague control measures adopted are detailed in paragraph 34 *infra*.

Other Diseases.

32. Fevers caused 17,004 deaths, diabetes and carbuncle 1, 764 deaths, dysentery and diarrhoea 6,320 deaths and respiratory diseases 6,897 deaths, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 18, 380, 2,695, 7,097,and 6,279.

Vaccination.

33. Primary vaccination continued to be obligatory in urban areas and both primary and re-vaccination in rural areas, as before. The intensive vaccination campaign started in the middle of the previous year was continued. The total number of vaccinators employed was 131. Thirteen lakhs and ninety three

thousand and three hundred and ninety six vaccinations were performed in the year, consisting of 430, 521 primary and 962,875 re-vaccinations, as against a total of 1,284,938, consisting of 400,492 primary and 884,446 re-vaccinations performed in 1109. Including the cases vaccinated in the two previous years it is seen that nearly 59 per cent. of the population in the State were afforded protection against small-pox. From the commencement of the intensive vaccination campaign by the middle of 1109 and till the end of 1110 the work was finished in 220 *pakuthies* of the State, distributed over 19 taluks, out of which the campaign was completely over in 6 taluks and was making steady progress in 13. Forty thousand and seven hundred and seventeen infants under one year of age were afforded protection. The Sanitary Circle Officers and Inspectors verified 325, 508 cases.

Plague Control Measures.

34. The plague situation in the British Indian village of Cumbum Valley adjoining the Peermade taluk remained serious during the first quarter of the year and in order to prevent the spread of infection into Travancore, plague control operations were carried on in three camps in the Peermade taluk under the supervision of the Plague Special Officer. Cases of human plague were reported from the town of Mattancheri in the Cochin State in the month of Kanni and from Kunnamkulam, another part of Cochin, in Dhanu 1110. The Plague Special Officer shifted his headquarters to Arukutty to carry on control measures. A chain of observation stations was opened at eleven frontier gate-ways adjoining the Cochin State. On the occurrence of rat-falls and two cases of human plague at Munambam, that place was declared an infected area under the Plague Rules. There were altogether three cases of human plague. One of these patients died outside Travancore. 343,351 persons were examined in the camps, 5,054 persons were inoculated, and 1,952,378 bags examined and disinfected. 1,479 houses were searched for rat-holes and 7,001 rat-holes were cyanogased. 135 rats were

examined in the Diagnostic Laboratory and one of them was found infected. The plague situation in the Cochin State becoming normal, 9 plague camps in the frontier were closed in the month of Meenam. The camps at Munambam and Ankamali were closed in Medam and Mithunam, respectively. A sum of Rs. 6,250 was paid to the Madras Government as the State's contribution towards the cost of experiments on plague research (cyanogas fumigation) in the Cumbum Valley.

Medical Entomology and Malarial and Filarial Survey.

35. The Medical Entomologist Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar whose services had been lent to Travancore by the Bengal Government in 1931, was in charge of this branch of the department till the 27th Kanni 1110 when he left the State service. After his departure, two Entomological Circles, the Northern with headquarters at Kottayam and the southern with headquarters at Trivandrum, were formed for purposes of surveys and other field investigations, each being placed in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Health. The supervision of the laboratory section was assigned to the Superintendent of the Public Health Laboratory. A filariasis survey of the Trivandrum taluk, excluding the limits of the Trivandrum Municipality, was conducted, and the same work was started in the Chirayinkil taluk. Malaria investigations were carried on in Vilavankod, Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad taluks and at Arumanallur in the Tovala taluk. An Anopheline survey of the Trivandrum town was started towards the close of the year. Malaria surveys were conducted in the taluks of Kottayam and Changanacherry, and also at Kumili, Tekkady and the Pallivasal Power House Colony in the High Ranges, and based on the investigations made, preventive measures were formulated. The special investigations regarding filariasis and malaria instituted in the field observation stations at Pattanakkad and Kulasekharam, respectively, as well as the filariasis control work in the Shertallai taluk made steady progress. Mosquito control operations were conducted in the Trivandrum

town by the local municipality, for which Government contributed a grant of Rs. 3,882 during the year. In the Alleppey town a scheme of mosquito control was put into operation by the department, half the cost of the work being met by the municipality.

Public Health Laboratory.

36. For the diagnosis of enteric fever, 639 specimens of blood were examined in the Public Health Laboratory for Widal's test, as against 696 in 1109. Cultural examination was employed more extensively for the diagnosis than in previous years. 1,053 specimens were subjected to serological test for syphilis. The preparation of cholera vaccine on a large scale was a notable feature of the work in the laboratory during the year. 40,508 c. c. of this vaccine was prepared, besides 4,537 c. c. of typhoid vaccine and 305 autogenous vaccines. 60 samples of vaccine lymph and 1,291 samples of water were bacteriologically examined. Anti-rabic treatment was administered to 1,435 persons, against 1,165 in 1109. In the Vaccine Depot which forms a section of the Laboratory, a quantity of 876,109 grains of small-pox vaccine was manufactured, as against 720,616 grains in the previous year. Of this a quantity of 528,785 grains was issued for use in the vaccination campaign in the State during the year. In the Entomological Section of the laboratory, 2,288 mosquitoes were dissected for malarial infection, and 11,681 for filarial infection, besides examining 2,511 blood smears for malarial parasites and 5,802 blood smears for microfilarial infection. Useful results were recorded as a result of the investigations. The Public Analyst attached to the laboratory examined samples of liquor manufactured in the Government distilleries at Nagercoil and Vaikam and samples of milk received chiefly from the Government cattle farm at Perurkadai. In the Chemical Examiner's section of the Laboratory, 258 cases covering 1,305 articles were received for examination. Of the cases examined, 76 related to suspected human poisoning, 116 to blood stains, and 7 to seminal stains. Various poisons were detected in 46 of the 76 cases of suspected human poisoning examined.

37. By the close of the year under report the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara completed its fourth year of existence. The staff under the charge of a specially trained Medical Officer of Health continued to attend to the usual programme of work consisting mainly of registration of vital statistics, control of communicable diseases, public health nursing, maternity and child welfare work, rural sanitation, health education and school medical work, over an area of 40 sq. miles comprising the unit. The four public health nurses paid 9,345 home visits against 11,630 in 1109. 39·60 per cent. of the total number of deliveries in the Health Unit was conducted by the midwives attached to the unit staff as compared with 25·8 per cent. in the previous year. School children examined by the staff numbered 2,611 as against 5,350 in 1109. Twenty-nine bore-hole latrines were installed in the area. Towards the latter part of the year a large portion of the staff was diverted for anti-malarial operations and this affected the normal out-turn of work in the Health Unit.

Health Unit Work.

38. Rural sanitation is attended to by the conservancy staff in important rural tracts. There were 41 major and 19 minor conservancy stations as in the preceding year. Special sanitary arrangements were made by the department as usual in connection with fairs and festivals. 149 markets located in major and minor conservancies and also in other rural areas were inspected by the Sanitary Circle Officers and steps were taken to improve their sanitary condition. 18 bore-hole latrines were installed at Kottayam and its suburbs. In connection with water supply in rural areas 13 new wells were sunk, and 216 public wells were repaired and maintained by the department at an expense of Rs. 2,767.

Rural Sanitation.

39. The Health Educational Officer undertook an intensive lecture programme in various parts of the State in aid of vaccination campaign, cholera preventive measures, anti-malarial operations and mosquito control, accompanied by demonstrations of cinema films, lantern slides, charts, etc. Altogether

Public Health Education.

1,041 lectures were delivered to an estimated audience of over two lakhs of people. Three health conferences were arranged and health exhibitions were also held on those occasions. Over 64,000 copies of public health bulletins, pamphlets and posters in English and vernacular were distributed among the people. 4,000 copies of 2 illustrated wall-posters on cholera and malaria were printed and circulated for use at the centres where the two epidemics broke out.

40. An expenditure of Rs. 2,05,229 was incurred by the department during the year.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. R. M. Statham, M. A., C. I. E. I. E. S. (from 1-1-1110 to 27-9-1110).

Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, M. A. (Oxon), F. R. H. S. (Ag. from 28-9-1110 till the end of the year).

Early History of Education in the State.

From very early times, the village schoolmaster, styled the *Asan*, imparted vernacular education of a rudimentary character in the country. He was a self-constituted functionary and was remunerated by the people themselves. The principal subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic and the elements of astronomy necessary for simple calculations required for domestic rituals and for determining the chief periods of agricultural operations. The old village schools taught boys and girls together. The State's direct activity in the field of education began over a century ago. The duty of the State to impart public instruction was recognised so long ago as 922 M. E. (1817 A. D.) when Her Highness Rani Gouri Parvati Bayi issued a rescript in which Her Highness resolved "that the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby". The pioneers of English education in the country were the Christian Missionaries who opened two English schools, one at Kottayam and the other at Nagercoil, in the years 1816—19, and they were given substantial aid from the Government in the shape of grants of land. The first Government English school was started in 1834 at Trivandrum, and this institution slowly and steadily developed into the Maha Raja's

High School and College. An English school for girls was opened at Trivandrum in 1863 by the Zenana Mission and next year was opened the Maha Raja's English High School for girls, which has since developed into a first grade college for women. The first Normal School was founded in 1885 and it developed in 1910 into the Training College. A Sanskrit school was opened in 1889 and subsequently developed into the Sanskrit College. The first Director of Public Instruction was appointed in 1084 M. E. (1909 A. D.) and this was followed in the year next by the promulgation of the Education and Inspection Codes, which marked the inauguration of the existing educational system and policy. Latterly, in 1109 an Advisory Education Board was constituted consisting of twenty nominated non-official members with the Director as its Chairman.

Educational System.

2. The educational system of Travancore consists of three important branches, *viz.*, the vernacular schools, the English schools and the colleges. There are also institutions for the training of teachers and special schools for the teaching of Sanskrit. Vernacular schools are of three classes, *viz.*, primary schools, vernacular middle schools and vernacular high schools. Primary schools teach up to class IV, the course of instruction being mainly confined to reading, writing, elementary arithmetic and simple lessons in history and geography. In girls' schools, special attention is paid to singing, needlework and domestic economy. Primary education is free throughout the State. Vernacular middle schools teach up to class VII and vernacular high schools up to class IX. At the end of the primary course, the pupil either pursues vernacular studies in the vernacular middle and high schools or joins the preparatory class in the English middle schools. English middle schools teach up to Form III and English high schools consist of all or any of the Forms, IV, V and VI. Facilities are provided for the admission of pupils, with sufficient knowledge of English, from vernacular middle schools to English middle schools, English being an optional second language in vernacular schools. The vernacular school leaving certificate, issued to candidates who pass class VII, confers eligibility for entertainment in the subordinate ranks

of the public service. Similarly, the English school leaving certificate gives eligibility to University courses of study and to the public service. On both the English and vernacular sides, except at the primary standard, there are separate schools for boys and girls with practically the same course of instruction. At the primary stage also, there were separate boys' and girls' schools till 1108, though co-education of boys and girls was freely permitted in such schools. From 1109, all primary schools except those for Muslim girls, were declared mixed schools for boys and girls, and co-education was adopted as the departmental policy for all primary schools. In the higher classes and forms too, co-education is allowed in places where separate schools or colleges for girls are not available. Girls were paying only half the rates of fees prescribed for boys in schools and colleges till 1107. From that year, full rates began to be realised from girl students in colleges and three-fourths of the rates from girl pupils in schools. The colleges maintained by the Government and by denominational agencies are affiliated to the University of Madras English and vernacular schools are carefully supervised by four Divisional Inspectors and thirty-one Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses. Female education, both English and vernacular, except the primary branch, is under the control and guidance of a separate Inspectress of Girls' Schools assisted by an Assistant Inspectress. A notable feature in the domain of education is the part played by private enterprise. There are institutions of all grades, from the lowest primary standard to the highest college course, run by private agencies. These agencies share with the Government the task of public instruction and receive substantial grants-in-aid from Government.

Educational Policy.

3. In the matter of education, the Government have always pursued a liberal and progressive policy, and the remarkable advance in education made during the past few decades has been due to their sedulous and fostering care. Travancore now stands in the forefront of educated India. As regards primary education, its utmost importance has always been recognised and everything practicable is being done to make it universal. Government are now spending over Rs. 47 lakhs or

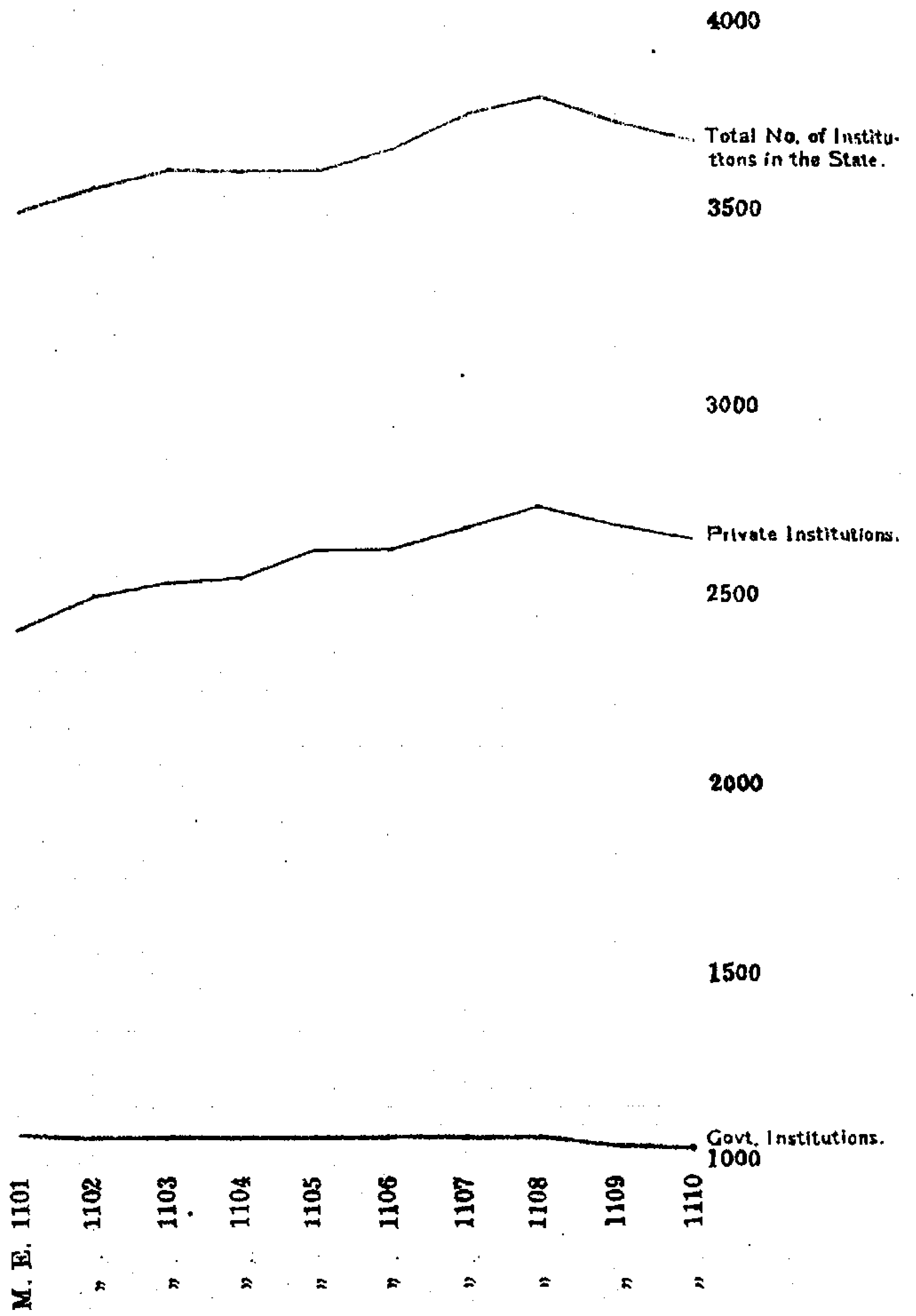
nearly 21 per cent. of the State revenue on education. The further development of education in the country will have to depend more largely on State-aided private enterprise. Consistent with the educational policy of the State, the education of backward communities has been systematically encouraged by the grant of special concessions and facilities to pupils and students belonging to such communities. In addition to the schools and colleges where purely literary education is imparted, there are other institutions which are established for imparting professional and technical education. There is the Law College under the control of the High Court, the Ayurveda College under the Ayurveda Department, Industrial and Technical schools under the Director of Industries, the Survey Schools, the Agricultural Schools, the Fishery Schools, etc. Quasi-educational institutions like the Trivandrum Public Library, the Museum and Public Gardens, and the Department for the preservation and publication of Oriental Manuscripts, are also maintained by Government.

Important Events.

4. As compared with the preceding year, the administration of the Education Department in the year under report was comparatively eventless, the department having been chiefly engaged in woking out as far as financial and local conditions would permit, those proposals of the Educational Reforms Committee which had obtained the approval of Government. His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts, Trivandrum, was affiliated to the Honours course in Malayalam language and literature with effect from the academic year 1935-36. Affiliation was secured for French as a second language in the intermediate and B A. courses in the Science College, Trivandrum. In view of the economic depression the rates of fees in English and vernacular schools were reduced as a temporary measure, and the managers of recognised and aided schools who suffered loss of fee income on account of the reduction were granted compensation for the loss sustained by them. Arrangements were made in some departmental English schools to provide midday meals to poor pupils who might otherwise starve. The teaching of Hindi as a

EDUCATION

Number of Institutions.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

second languge in schools was adopted, as a beginning, in Form IV of the S. M. V. School at Trivandrum. The noon interval on Fridays in all schools attended by Mahomedan pupils was fixed between 12 noon and 2 P. M., the school hours on those days being between 9·45 A. M. and 4-15 P. M. The Cambridge School Certificate examination was recognised by Government as being equivalent to the English School Leaving Certificate examination. Recognition was granted for the first time to two nursery schools and one kindergarten school opened under private management.

Progress of Education-General Statistics.

5. The following comparative statement indicates the progress of education during the year :—

Nature of Management.	Number of recognised institutions.		Number of pupils.		Average strength of an institution.	
	1109	1110	1109	1110	1109	1110
Departmental	1,059	1,049	286,373	291,777	270	278
Private aided	2,424	2,285	332,526	338,147	137	148
Private unaided	266	365	30,469	44,393	115	122
Total	3,749	3,699	649,368	674,317	173	182

The largest number of educational institutions was in the Tiruvalla taluk which had 397 schools with 62,130 pupils under instruction, followed by Neyyattinkara having 235 schools and 40,757 pupils. The Peermade taluk contained the fewest number of institutions, *viz.*, 10 with 751 pupils under instruction. Of the total number of 674,317 pupils, 2,924 were undergoing instruction in colleges against 2,960 in 1109. The strength of English schools, vernacular schools and special schools increased from 53,831, 587,399 and 5,178 to 58,893, 607,139 and 5,361 respectively, during the year under report. The number of girl pupils rose from 257,003 to 269,444 or by 12,441·

Besides the 3,699 recognised institutions given in the above tabulated statement, there were 150 unrecognised institutions with a total strength of 7,893 pupils. These were mostly primary schools which when they conform to the standards prescribed by the department and are recognised as supplying real needs, will come under its purview. Thus the total number of educational institutions, both recognised and unrecognised, stood at 3,849 with a strength of 682,210, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 3,892 and 655,898. Taking the recognised institutions alone, there was at the end of the year one school for every 2·06 sq. miles and for every 1,378 of the population of the State. The percentage of the total number of pupils to the total population rose from 12·7 to 13·2. The percentage of male scholars to the male population was 15·8 and that of female scholars to the female population was 10·6.

Inspection.

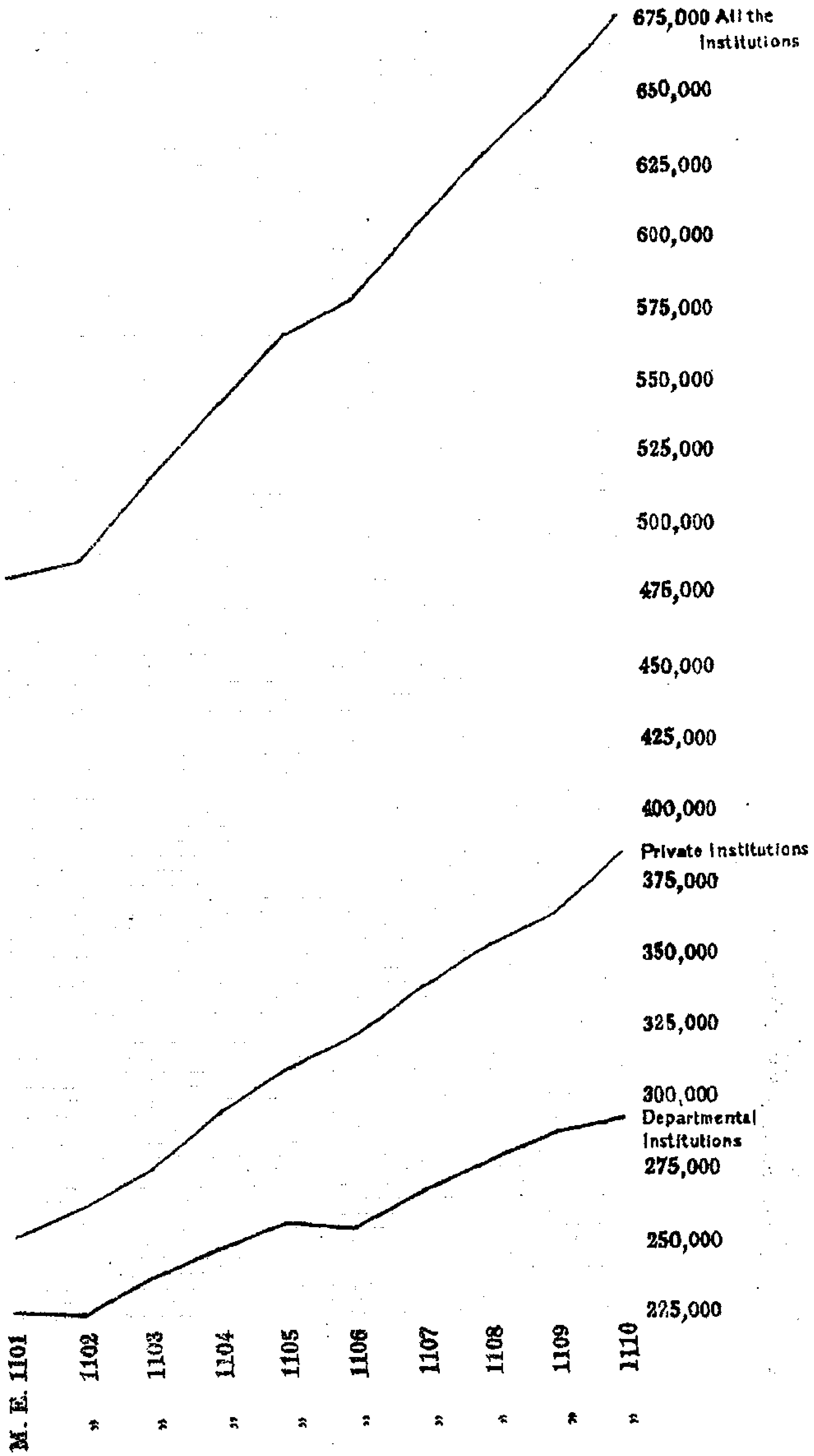
6. Mr. R. M. Statham who was Director of Public Instruction till the 27th Medam 1110 visited 115 institutions comprising 7 colleges, 21 English high schools, 22 English middle schools, 19 vernacular high and middle schools, 33 primary schools, 6 training schools and 7 offices of the inspecting officers. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, who was Ag. Director after the departure of Mr. Statham, visited 30 institutions of which 3 were colleges, 7 English high schools, 6 English middle schools, 3 vernacular high and middle schools, 5 primary schools, 2 training schools and 2 offices of the inspecting officers. The Inspectorate in the department consists of four Divisional Inspectors with headquarters at Trivandrum, Quilon, Tiruvalla and Muvattupuzha, one Chief Inspectress, 32 assistant inspecting officers of whom 7 are women and one Mahomedan Inspector. All the schools were inspected during the year. The Financial Assistant to the Director inspected the accounts of the offices of 11 assistant inspecting officers, 5 English high schools, 7 vernacular middle schools, and one aided college.

Teaching Staff.

7. The total number of teachers employed in all the institutions together, including colleges and special schools was 20,651, of whom 9,040 or 43·8 per cent. were trained. The number of teachers

EDUCATION

Number under Instruction in Departmental and Private Institutions.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

employed in departmental schools was 8,404 and that in private schools 11,858. The average number of pupils per teacher in a departmental school was 35 and that in a private school 32.

College Education.

Number and Strength of Colleges.

8. The number of colleges in the State affiliated to the Madras University was eight as in the previous year, four of them being departmental and four aided. There was a fall in the total number of students attending all the colleges together, from 2,815 to 2,792. Slightly higher standards than those fixed by the University were imposed by Government for admission to Government colleges, exceptions being made in the case of backward communities and women. The following comparative statement shows the strength of each institution during the years 1109 and 1110:—

No.	Name of college.	Whether Government or Private.	Strength in 1109	Strength in 1110
1	His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Science, Trivandrum	Government	841	844
2	His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts, Trivandrum	Do.	518	441
3	His Highness the Maha Raja's College for Women, Trivandrum	Do.	235	208
4	Union Christian College, Alwaye (Residential)	Private	317	359
5	St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry	Do	416	492
6	Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	Do	177	159
7	C. M. S. College, Kottayam	Do.	231	209
8	The Training College, Trivandrum	Government	80	80
	Total		2,815	2,792

Courses of Instruction.

9. The College of Science prepared students for the B. A. (Hons.) degree in mathematics and for the B. A. (Pass) degree in mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany and zoology. Provision has also been made for the admission of a limited number

of students intending to work for research degrees in physics, chemistry and zoology. The College of Arts provided instruction for the B. A. (Hons.) degree in English, history and Malayalam and for the B. A. (Pass) degree in history, philosophy and languages. The College for Women prepared students for the B. A. (Pass) degree in history and economics and for the Intermediate course in mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural science, Indian music, history, logic and languages. Of the private colleges, the Union Christian College, Alwaye, had B. A. degree courses in mathematics and philosophy and during the year under report, the college was newly affiliated in history and economics also of the B. A. degree course. In the St. Berchman's College at Changanacherry instruction is provided for the B. A. degree course in mathematics, botany, zoology, and history and economics. The two remaining private colleges are only of the second grade.

University Examination Results.

10. The results of the University examinations in the various colleges are tabulated below.

	Intermediate Examination.		B. A. (Pass) Degree Examination.		B. A. (Hons.) Degree Examination.	
	Number presented.	Number of complete passes.	Number presented	Number of complete passes.	Number presented	Number of complete passes.
Science College, Trivandrum	152	65	132	53	9*	9
Arts College, Trivandrum	96	28	102	34	12 (5 History and 7 English)	9 (4 History and 5 English)
Women's College, Trivandrum	87	41	10	6		
Union Christian College, Alwaye	88	45	26	20		
St. Berchman's College, Changanacherry	135	54	30	12		
C. M. S. College, Kottayam	100	55				
Scott Christian College, Nagercoil	69	25				

*Besides, 2 candidates were presented from the Science College for the M. A. degree examination in mathematics and both of them were successful.

11. The Training College consists of a graduate section for 80 students undergoing the course for the L. T. degree examination and an undergraduate section for 50 students who, after completing a course extending over one year, appear for examinations conducted by the department. Of the 80 students in the L. T. class and the 49 students in the under-graduate training class during the year, 14 and 11, respectively, were women. Of the graduate students, 17 were selected from departmental schools 33 from private schools, 11 from the Cochin State and the remaining 19 were non-stipendiaries. In the undergraduate section, 18 were selected from departmental schools, 29 from private schools and the remaining 2 were non-stipendiaries. Out of the 76 students that appeared for the L. T. degree examination 63 came out successful, the percentage of passes being 82·9 as against 79·1 in 1109. Out of the 49 undergraduate students who appeard for the departmental training examination, 26 students passed, the percentage being 53, against 58 in the previous year. A course of vacation lectures in geography by Miss K. S. Ranga Rao, M. A., Ph. D., Principal of the New College for Women, Nagpur, was arranged for 15 days in the Collegiate Hostel. 79 teachers were selected to undergo the course.

The Training College.

12. The Sanskrit College is purely a State institution which is not affiliated to the University of Madras and consists of a college course (the *Sastra* section) and a high school course (the *Kavya* and *Veda* sections). The *Sastra* section consists of the *Upadhyaya* and *Mahopadhyaya* classes comprising courses of two and three years, respectively. The *Mahopadhyaya* class is divided into three branches, viz., *Tarka, Vyakarana* and *Mimamsa.* Diplomas are awarded to those who pass in the final *Upadhyaya* and *Mahopadhyaya* examinations conducted by an external board of examiners; and the curriculum has been designed so as to leaven the study of ancient literature and sciences by a knowledge of English and modern scientific criticism. The *Veda* section of the high school course was transferred to the control of the Devaswom Commissioner from Edavam 1110. The strength of the *Sastra*

The Sanskrit College.

section was 83 and of the *Kavya* section 284, the corresponding figures at the end of 1109 being 95 and 330. There were 27 girl students, of whom 4 were in the *Sastra* section. The results of the examinations during the year are given in paragraph 46 *infra.* The annual inspection of the college was conducted by the Council of Visitors.

Expenditure on University Education.

13. The total expenditure on University education, excluding the Sanskrit College but including College hostels and grants-in-aid to private colleges, was Rs. 4,01,212 while the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,74,956. The net expenditure was thus Rs. 2,26,256. The gross expenditure on college education formed 8·49 per cent. of the total expenditure of the Education Department, against 8·36 per cent. in the previous year. The receipts from the Government colleges formed 21·1 per cent of the total receipts from the department against 20·2 per cent. in 1109.

English School Education.

Number and Strength of English Schools.

14. The number of English Schools in the State rose from 272 in 1109 to 275 in 1110 and their strength from 53,831 to 58,893. The following comparative statement indicates the progress of English school education during the year:—

Nature of Management.	1109		1110	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Departmental English high schools for boys	24	12,435	24	13,049
Do for girls	1	953	2	1,325
Departmental English Middle Schools for boys	11	1,288	12	1,535
Do. for girls	5	778	4	597
Private English high schools for boys	41	15,857	50	18,618
Do. for girls	16	3,746	16	3,971
Private English middle schools for boys	152	16,775	144	17,463
Do. for girls	22	1,999	23	2,335
Total	272	53,831	275	58,893

There is ardent desire among the people for English education. During the last quarter of a century there has been a remarkable increase in the number of high schools and middle schools. The total number of pupils under instruction in boys' schools increased from 46,355 in 1109 to 50,665 in the year under report, and that in girls' schools, from 7,476 to 8,228.

Efficiency of Schools.

15. Attempts were made during the year to improve the efficiency of English schools to a considerable extent. Transfers of Headmasters and teachers were limited to cases rendered absolutely necessary. The employment of trained teachers in preference to untrained ones was insisted on. Increased attention was paid to games and sports in departmental schools by the levy of compulsory games fees, and consequently, the number of schools that participated in the inter-school athletic sports increased from 24 in 1108 and 44 in 1109 to 50 in the year under report. Encouragement was given to the establishment of school gardens. At the close of the year, 154 English schools were maintaining gardens, against 128 at the end of the previous year.

English School Leaving Certificate Examination.

16. The total number of candidates for the English School Leaving Certificate examination was 3,954, of whom 592 were girls. Of these, 1,955 students or 49·4 per cent. passed including 285 girls.

Expenditure on English School Education.

17. The gross expenditure on departmental English schools was Rs. 7,47,415 as against Rs. 7,43,867 in 1109. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,73,882 was paid as grants-in-aid to private English schools in 1110 against Rs. 1,59,568 in 1109. The receipts from English schools fell from Rs. 3,53,348 to Rs. 3,12,098, the decrease being due to the reduction in the rate of fees during the year under report. The net expenditure on English schools, both departmental and private, incurred by Government in 1110 was thus Rs. 6,09,199. English schools contributed 38·5 per cent. of the income and

accounted for 19·5 per cent. of the expenditure of the Education Department. The gross average cost per pupil in a departmental English school was Rs. 45·2 and the net cost Rs. 26·3 against Rs. 48·1 and Rs. 25·3. respectively, in the previous year.

Vernacular Education.

Progress of Vernacular Education.

18. The number of vernacular schools decreased from 3,407 in 1109 to 3,348 in 1110, but their strength increased from 587,399 to 607,139. The fall in the number of schools was due to the policy of closing overlapping and inefficient schools which the department continued to adopt. Of the 3,348 institutions, 280 were high and middle schools for boys, 98 were high and middle schools for girls and the remaining were primary schools in which co-education is allowed. The respective strength in each of the above classes of institutions was 113,484, 35,191 and 458,464. According to nature of management, 988 were departmental schools with 272,951 pupils, 2,156 private aided schools with 319,193 pupils and 204 private unaided schools with 14,995 pupils. The number of girls attending vernacular schools, both departmental and private increased from 240,789 in 1109 to 251,179 in 1110. Of these, the number of girls attending vernacular high and middle schools for boys was 25,457 and those for girls 31,516. With the acceptance of a policy of co-education throughout the primary stage the employment of mixed staffs in primary schools was permitted and encouraged. During the year under report, altogether 288 departmental vernacular schools and 798 privately managed schools had mixed staffs. The voluntary co-operation of the people was readily availed of in the matter of providing additional accommodation in schools, and with such help, extensions or additional buildings were provided during the year for several primary schools.

Vernacular School Leaving Certificate and the Vernacular Higher Examinations.

19. The total number of candidates for the vernacular school leaving certificate examination, including private candidates was 6,910, of whom 2,041 were girls. Altogether 2,469 pupils came out successful, including 615 girls. For the higher examination 949 candidates appeared, of whom 349 were successful, the number of girls among them being 235 and 63, respectively.

Tamil Education.

20. Tamil is the spoken language in the three taluks of Tovala, Agastiswaram and Shencotta. In view of this, Malayalam was being replaced by Tamil in educational institutions in these taluks. The number of vernacular schools in which Tamil was taught was 58 in 1110 and their total strength was 13,111. Of these, two were vernacular high schools, 10 middle schools and 46 primary schools. There were in all 261 teachers with Tamil qualifications, against 250 in 1109, distributed among the 58 schools.

Night Schools.

21. No night schools were maintained by the department, but there were altogether 22 private night schools of which 20 were aided by Government. The total strength of the night schools was 639.

Expenditure on Vernacular Education.

22. The total expenditure on vernacular education, exclusive of the expenditure on the inspecting staff and the training institutions for vernacular school teachers rose from Rs. 28·42 lakhs in 1109 to Rs. 28·53 lakhs in 1110. Of this, the expenditure on departmental institutions amounted to Rs. 19·01 lakhs and that on grants-in-aid to Rs. 9·52 lakhs. The receipts from vernacular schools fell from Rs. 2·07 lakhs to Rs. 1·76 lakhs, the decrease being due to the reduction in the rate of fees during 1110.

Female Education.

Progress of Female Education.

23. The following table shows the number and strength in 1109 and 1110, of institutions mainly intended for girls:—

Institutions.	1109		1110	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
Colleges . . .	1	235	1	208
English High Schools . .	17	4,699	18	5,296
English Middle Schools . . .	27	2,777	27	2,932
Vernacular High and Middle Schools .	97	33,871	98	35,191
Total .	142	41,582	144	43,627

All vernacular primary schools, except those for Muslim girls, have been declared co-educational schools from 1109. The total number of girls attending educational institutions in the State both departmental and private rose from 257,003 in 1109 to 269,444 in 1110. Of these, 267,710 were attending colleges, English schools and vernacular schools together, the rest being in special schools. The strength of girls attending colleges fell from 359 to 341, while those attending English and vernacular schools increased from 14,336 and 240,789 in 1109 to 16,190 and 251,179, respectively, in 1110. Of the total number of girls undergoing instruction 113,175 were in departmental institutions and 156,269 in private ones. Comparing the figures for 1101 and 1110, it is seen that during the last ten years the strength of girls attending educational institutions in the State has increased by 58 per cent.

Co-education.

24. Co-education or the education of boys and girls in the same institution was permitted in almost all boys' schools of the State even long before it was declared in 1109 as the recognised policy of Government in the primary course. Consequently, the number of girls undergoing instruction in boys' schools is far larger than those studying in girls' schools. Of a total number

of 267,710 girl students in the colleges and English and vernacular schools together, 219,227 (including primary schools) were attending institutions for boys. In the colleges in Trivandrum, co-education is allowed in those subjects in which the Women's College does not provide instruction. The number of girl students attending colleges for men increased from 96 in 1108 and 124 in 1109 to 133 in 1110. The facilities for secondary education for girls not having kept pace with the demand, and the social sentiments not being against co-education there has always been a fair percentage of girls under instruction in English schools for boys in places where separate institutions for girls are not in existence. The number of girls studying in English schools for boys rose from 3,868 in 1101, that is, ten years back, to 6,956 in 1109 and 8,114 in 1110. The system of co-education has been responsible for the remarkable spread of female education in Travancore; and but for it, the problem of providing education to nearly 270,000 girls undergoing instruction in the State, by the provision of separate institutions for them in the different stages of instruction, would have assumed serious proportions.

Differentiation of Curricula for the Sexes.

25. The new policy of employing mixed staffs in primary schools has made it possible for girl pupils to secure instruction in music, needle work and homecraft even in schools in which the majority of pupils are boys. Domestic economy and Indian music have been included as optional subjects in the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate examination. Special examinations have also been organised by the department for testing the proficiency of applicants for the posts of music-teachers and sewing mistresses in girls' schools, and such appointments have been restricted to persons qualifying themselves in these examinations.

Special Schools.

Training Schools.

26. In addition to the Training College, there are also some special institutions for the training of holders of vernacular school leaving certificates, vernacular higher examination certificates and English school leaving certificates. The course

of training in these institutions extends to one academic year. The total number of training schools which was 22 in 1109 rose to 28 at the end of 1110 and their total strength increased from 524 to 680.

Technical Schools.

27. Even after the creation of the Industries Department, the Education Department has retained a few technical schools for girls for instruction in such subjects as lace-making, embroidery and weaving. The number of such schools during the year remained the same as in 1109, *viz.*, 17 but their strength increased from 1,035 to 1,114.

Reformatory School.

28. The Reformatory School is the institution to which juvenile offenders are sent for purposes of correction. Facilities are provided there not only for the development of character, but for the imparting of general education and the rudiments of some art or industry that may enable the inmates, when discharged, to earn their livelihood. Of the 23 boys on the rolls at the beginning of the year, two were released as they had served their full term of detention, and there were four new admissions. Thus the strength of the school at the end of the year was 25. Instruction was given, as usual, in printing, book-binding, weaving, agriculture ard gardening, besides drill and scout-craft. The boys were taken out on excursions twice during the year. The health of the boys continued to be good. The expenditure on the institution was Rs. 10,004 as against Rs. 10,495 in 1109, while the receipts increased from Rs. 1,504 to Rs. 1,858.

Sanskrit Schools.

29. Besides the Sanskrit College which has been referred to earlier, there were 19 privately managed Sanskrit schools, 16 being aided by Government and 3 unaided, with a total strength of 3,178.

Education of Special Classes.

General.

30. Special schools are provided for the benefit of certain communities who show reluctance to send their children for education in the absence of separate schools for themselves.

31. There were, as in 1109, four special schools for the education of the members of the Kshatriya families, *viz*., at Mavelikara, Aranmula, Poonjar and Pantalam, in which admission was reserved to Kshatriya children of both sexes. The institution at Mavelikara is an English middle school and the others are primary schools. The aggregate strength of these schools during 1110 was 78.

Kshatriyas.

32. The number of Malayala Brahmins under instruction during the year was 1,479 against 1,388 in 1109. There was a special English middle school at Kulakada, Kunnattur taluk, for the exclusive use of the members of this community. The number of pupils under instruction in the school at the end of 1110 was 80. A boarding house is attached to the school. Boarding and instruction are free. The aggregate cost of maintaining the institution amounted to Rs. 9,209.

Malayala Brahmins.

33. Special inducements have for some years past been offered to Mahomedan pupils, not merely by giving them, irrespective of poverty, the half-fee concession, but by providing in schools in which there are a sufficient number of Mahomedan pupils a qualified Koran teacher or Arabic Munshi. Special scholarships for Mahomedans are awarded at all stages of education on the results of a competitive examination exclusively intended for Mahomedans. All Mahomedan girls are taught free in vernacular and English schools and all Mahomedan girl pupils in English schools whose progress is satisfactory, are given scholarships. Special schools for the exclusive use of the members of the community have also been provided in certain areas and an English high school is maintained at Alleppey for the benefit of the community. There is further a Mahomedan Inspector for the inspection of Arabic and Koran teaching in schools and for encouraging generally the spread of education amongst the members of the community; he also acts as a consultant in matters relating to Muslim education. The total number of Mahomedans under instruction in all classes of institutions together was 25,273 during the year, against 23,493 in 1109. Of these, 79 were

Mahomedans.

in colleges, 1,692 in English schools 23,478 in vernacular schools and the rest in special schools. There was an increase in number in all the stages. A Muslim lady graduate was deputed for training in the Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras, on a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem. The number of Mahomedan girls in English schools rose from 90 in 1109 to 240 in 1110, and that in vernacular schools, from 4,754 to 5,814. During the year sanction was given for Arabic instruction being imparted within school hours in all mixed primary schools. There were altogether 230 institutions in which Arabic instruction was provided. For the first time in the history of Muslim education in the State five female candidates sat for the Lower Grade Arabic Munshis' examination and of these, four came out successful, one among them securing a second class. An approximate amount of Rs. 93,860 was spent by Government in 1110 for the encouragement of Mahomedan education by way of fee concessions, scholarships, and maintenance of special schools and Arabic instructors.

Depressed Classes.

34. The total number of depressed class pupils comprising Pulayas, Parayas, Kuravas, hill tribes, etc., undergoing instruction in colleges, English schools and vernacular schools rose from 25,273 in 1109 to 28,831 in 1110. Of these, 8,598 were girls. Of the total number, 6 were in colleges, 2,227 in English schools and 26,598 in vernacular schools. The number of depressed class girls in English schools rose from 138 to 394, and of boys, from 1,230 to 1,821. There were altogether 17,766 Pulayas, 5,935 Parayas, 2,946 Kuravas and 225 Kakkalans under instruction in the educational institutions of the State. There was a privately managed free boarding home for depressed class pupils in Trivandrum which was recognised by Government during the year and given a grant of Rs. 300.

Miscellaneous.

Hostels and Boarding Houses.

35. In His Highness the Maha Raja's Collegiate Hostel there were 86 students in residence, of whom 57 were from the Science College, 22 from the Arts College and 7 from the Training College. In the college hostel for women there were 30 students residing at the end of the year. Besides, there were

9 private hostels or boarding houses in Trivandrum, aided by Government. Three of them were women's hostels and one, a free boarding house for depressed class pupils. The total number of residents in them was 302 and an aggregate amount of Rs. 3,030 was paid to them by Government as grant-in-aid. There were 6 hostels and boarding houses, aided by Government, attached to educational institutions in mofussil stations, including the four private colleges. The total number of inmates in them was 369 and the amount of grant paid to them aggregated Rs. 3,110. The boarding houses attached to the special English middle school at Mavelikara and the special school for Malayala Brahmins at Kulakada had 36 and 76 boarders, respectively, in 1110. There were 34 private English schools having boarding houses attached to them which contained altogether 1,241 inmates. In the boarding houses attached to 7 private vernacular schools 460 students were in residence. There were 26 boarding houses attached to private girls' schools, and they contained a total of 1,000 inmates during the year.

Physical Training.

36. Special attention was paid to the physical well-being of the students. A compulsory course of physical training was given as usual to all students of the Intermediate classes in the colleges where facilities were also provided for various games and gymnastic exercises. The games clubs of the Women's College too were active and the students took part in inter-collegiate matches. Compulsory games fees were levied in English schools. The pupils consequently paid greater attention to games and 50 schools participated in the inter-school sports against 44 in 1109. In the sports and tournaments organised by the Travancore Athletic Association, such as the Inter-collegiate sports and the Sri Chitra sports, the colleges and English schools took part creditably. The college students also participated in the All-Kerala Inter-collegiate sports held at Trichur. Among the competitors selected and sent by the Athletic Association to Madras for the Olympic Sports, there were representatives of the Science and the Arts Colleges, as well as a high school pupil who won two first places and one third place in the Presidency.

37. The medical inspection of new entrants to the colleges was conducted as usual and the guardians were informed of the defects noticed by the medical officers. In several departmental English schools also, medical inspection of students was conducted as in former years.

Medical Inspection.

38. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of scholarships paid by Government and stipends paid to teachers deputed for training from departmental as well as private institutions amounted to Rs. 1,19,921, of which a sum of Rs. 42,225 was on account of scholarships and the balance on stipends. His Highness the Maha Raja's scholarships, tenable in English schools and colleges amounted to Rs. 32,691, of which a sum of Rs. 21,564 was disbursed in English schools and Rs. 11,127 in Government and private colleges. The expenditure on account of Mahomedan scholarships was Rs. 676 in colleges, Rs. 1,702 in English schools and Rs. 1,094 in Vernacular schools. Endowed scholarships to the total value of Rs. 4,703 were also disbursed during the year, among the departmental colleges and English schools.

Scholarships, Stipends and Endowments.

39. As in previous years, fee concessions were granted to the poor pupils of the depressed and backward communities and also to the deserving poor pupils of other classes. The managements of private institutions, which allowed the same fee concession as in departmental schools were reimbursed to the extent of 75 per cent. of the loss incurred thereby. The total cost to Government on account of fee concessions was Rs. 1,93,452 in 1110.

Fee Concessions.

40. Instruction in manual training continued to be imparted in the S. M. V. School at Trivandrum and in all the departmental English middle schools. The subject was also taught in training schools by specially trained instructors. In vernacular high and middle schools the subject was taught by ordinary class teachers who had received instruction in the subject during the period of their training. Spinning as a form of manual training was introduced as an experimental measure in some vernacular middle schools ten years ago, and during the year instruction in spinning was given in 17 departmental schools.

Manual Training.

41. In order to encourage adult education, a system of awarding grants-in-aid to reading rooms and libraries was introduced from 1092 onwards. Thirty-nine such institutions were in receipt of grants, against 36 in 1109 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,555 was incurred on this account during the year under report.

Libraries and Reading Rooms.

42. There were 12 orphanages working during the year with a total strength of 871. Of these, 367 were in the Infant Jesus Orphanage at Mulagumood. The total amount of grant-in-aid paid to these orphanages in the year under report was Rs. 3,515.

Orphanages.

43. The Educational Museum and Bureau attached to the Training College, Trivandrum, was opened in 1911 in order to provide current literature relating to modern educational ideals and methods. Provision is made for lending books from the institution not only to teachers resident in Trivandrum, but also to those in the mofussil. The total number of books in the institution during the year was

Educational Museum and Bureau.

16,254 of which 3,785 were in Indian languages. The number of books lent in 1110 was 2,758.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

44. The Scout movement was introduced in the schools of Travancore many years ago, but it was only with the appointment of a State Commissioner and the formation of a Scout Headquarters at Trivandrum eight years back that the movement made any real advance. His Highness the Maha Raja is the Chief Scout of the State. The number of troops in 1110 in all the English schools for boys was 1,781, consisting of 1,196 scouts, 526 cubs and 69 rovers. By way of encouragement to the movement, a sum of Rs. 1,000 was paid by the department for the purchase of scout materials in departmental English schools. The Girl Guide movement also exists in the State. The First Princess, sister of His Highness the Maha Raja is the Chief Guide. There were altogether 163 girl guides and 157 Blue Birds in the girls' schools of the State during the year. Both the movements received contributions from the Government.

Instructional Institutions under other Departments.

45. There were instructional institutions under departments other than Education, such as industrial, Agricultural, Fishery, Survey, Law, Medical, Sanitary, Ayurveda and Military schools. The total number of pupils under instruction in these institutions was 3,135 against 3,284 in 1109. The aggregate net expenditure to the State on their account in 1110 was Rs. 68,964 against Rs. 53,211 in 1109.

Examinations.

46. The results of the University examinations relating to the colleges and of the English and Vernacular School Leaving Certificate and the Vernacular Higher examinations have already been mentioned in the sections devoted to those particular branches of education. The department also conducted other

examinations, the details of which are furnished in the following statement:—

Name of Examination.	Number of candidates that appeared.	Number that passed
1. Trained Teachers' Certificate examination.		
(a) Higher Grade (English)	125	64
(b) Higher Grade (vernacular)	124	96
(c) Lower Grade (vernacular)	781	414
2. Untrained Teachers' Certificate examination.		
(a) Higher Grade	17	11
(b) Lower Grade	237	126
3. The Needlework and Garment-making examination	87	47
4. Qualification test for teachers in Tamil schools.		
(a) Higher Grade	3	3
(b) Lower Grade	10	5
5. Arabic Munshi's examination.		
(a) Higher Grade	18	8
(b) Lower Grade	70	35
6. Music test examination.		
(a) Higher Grade	49	18
(b) Lower Grade	35	11
7. Sanskrit examinations		
(a) *Sastri* test	227	92
(b) *Upadhyaya* test	39	16
(c) *Mahopadhyaya* test	8	7
(d) *Smartha* examination	7	4

47. The total amount of grants-in aid disbursed during the year to private schools and colleges, for their ordinary maintenance as well as for their equipment with laboratory appliances, books, furniture, etc., was Rs. 11,56,121.

Grants-in-aid.

48. The receipts and expenditure of the Education Department during the years 1109 and 1110 are shown in the subjoined statement.—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.	8,95,233	8,10,412
Gross Expenditure	46,91,482	47,23,208
Net Expenditure	37,96,249	39,12,796

The net expenditure rose by Rs. 1,16,547. The average net cost to Government on account of education per head of the population was Chs. 21 cash 8 in 1110 as against Chs. 20 cash 14 in 1109.

The Law College.

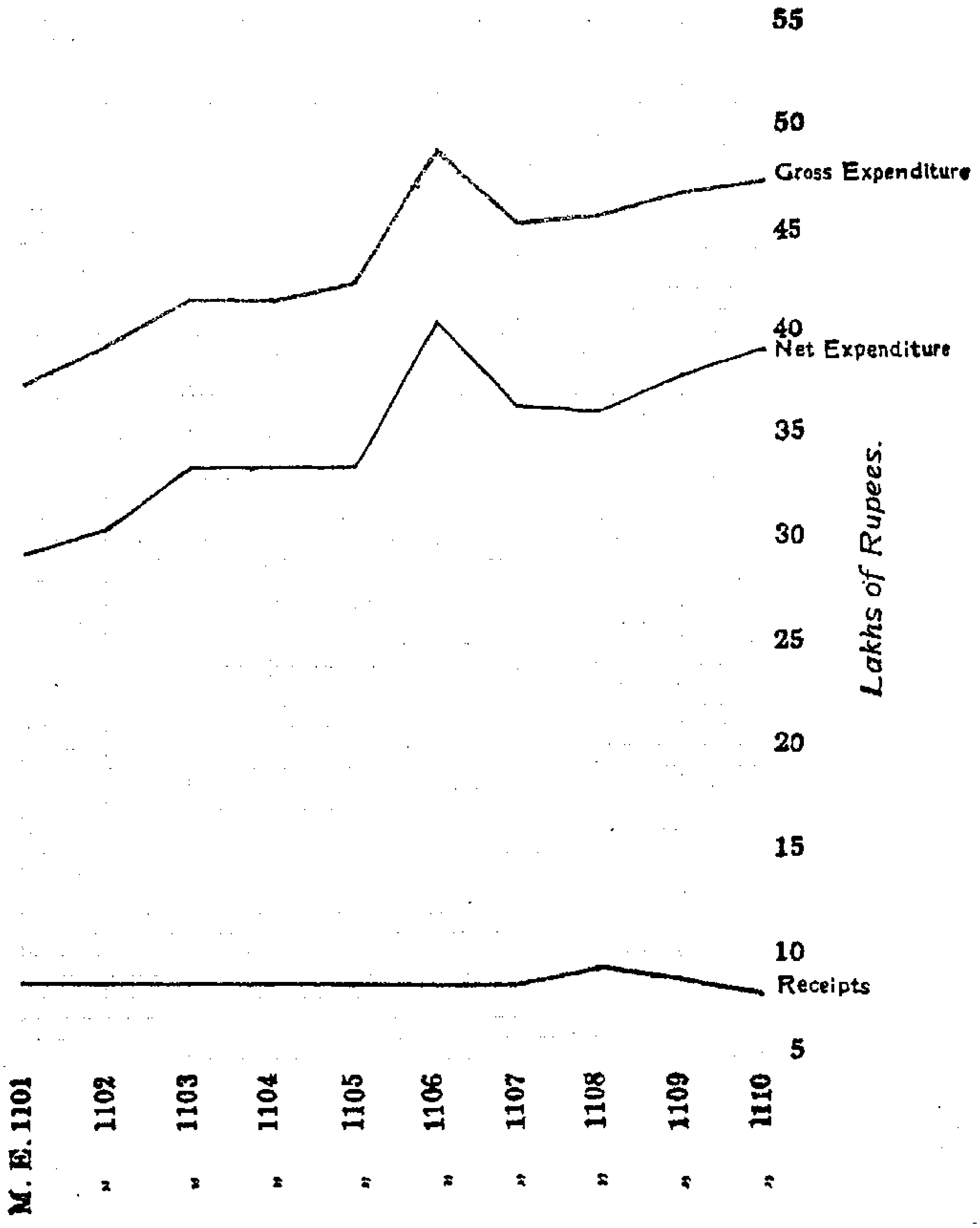
Principal:— *Mr. E. Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. A., M. L.*

49. The Law College, Trivandrum is among the oldest institutions in the State and one of the only two institutions of the kind in South India. It had its genesis in the Law Class attached so long ago as 1050 M. E. to His Highness the Maha Raja's College, Trivandrum. It was soon after affiliated to the University of Madras. The college is under the control of the High Court of Travancore. The institution was imparting only part-time instruction till the end of the academic year 1930-31. From the beginning of the next academic year it was converted into a whole-time institution consequent on the report of the

General.

EDUCATION

Gross Expenditure, Receipts, and Net Expenditure.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM

Commission of Inspection appointed by the Madras University. In addition to the B. L. degree examination, the college had been preparing students for the Pleadership examination conducted by the High Court. The Pleadership course was suspended for a period of five years with effect from the beginning of the academic year 1933-34.

Strength.

50. The total strength of the college at the end of 1110 was 202 of which 53 students were in the B. L. class and 149 in the F. L. class against a strength of 424 at the end of 1109 consisting of 270 students in the B. L. class and 154 in the F. L. class. Thus the total strength decreased by 222 during the year. The fall in the strength was mainly in the B. L. class and this was due to the new rule of the University restricting admission to the class only to those who have passed the F. L. examination. The hostel attached to the college had an average of 43 students in residence.

Examination Results.

51. Out of 159 students who appeared from the college for the B. L. degree examination in April 1935, 40 passed one being placed in the second class, and out of 139 students who appeared for the F. L. examination 56 passed, one being placed in the second class.

Receipts and Expenditure.

52. The subjoined statement furnishes particulars of the receipts from and expenditure on the college (including hostels) during the years 1109 and 1110:—

Particulars.	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	79,662	55,331
Expenditure	44,421	42,920

CHAPTER XIII.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

History.

Local self-government in Travancore is chiefly represented by the several municipalities created under the provisions of the Travancore Municipal Regulation, V of 1095. The earliest piece of legislation in regard to the matter was Regulation II of 1069. Prior to that, a set of rules passed in 1053 governed sanitation and other matters connected with the improvement of towns. The rules applied to the town of Trivandrum and regulated only certain matters relating to conservancy. They had not the force of law and were not comprehensive enough to meet the growing needs of the capital, or of the important mofussil towns. The regulation passed in 1069, to provide for the conservancy and improvement of towns, created Town Improvement Committees and Town Funds; but the powers of the Committees were limited and their duties confined to the supervision of sanitary arrangements. The Committees had no power of taxation. Five Committees, *viz.*, those at Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, were appoined under this Regulation. The number of members on those Committees to varied from 5 to 9, with a permanent official majority. This Regulation was superseded by Regulation III of 1076, which for the first time authorised local taxation with the previous sanction of Government and thereby enabled the Committees to augment their resources and to widen the scope of their usefulness. The experience gained in the working of this Regulation, the demands from the various Committees for greater powers and the progress of local bodies elsewhere led to the enactment of the present Regulation on the lines of the latest law in force in British India at the time. Under this Regulation, municipal councils were constituted and the maximum official as well as the minimum elected non-official element was fixed. The scope of municipal activities was enlarged and the obligatory and discretionary duties of municipal councils were defined.

Number, Composition, Area, and Population of Municipalities.

2. The number of municipalities in the State continued to be 18 as in the previous year. The administration of these municipalities which have been established in important urban areas is vested in the municipal councils constituted under the Regulation. Seven of the municipal towns are in the Trivandrum Division, six in the Quilon Division and the remaining five in the Kottayam Division. The municipal councils are composed of members, partly elected by the rate-payers and partly nominated by the Government. Of the latter, some are officials and the others non-officials. The chief executive authority is the president of the council. All the councils, except that of Trivandrum, have the right of electing their own presidents who may be chosen either from amongst the members or from outside. The President of the Trivandrum Municipal Council is a wholetime salaried official nominated by the Government. The official president appointed for the Attingal Municipal Council, as a temporary measure, continued during the year. The total strength of all the councils on the last day of the year was 304, of whom 189 were elected members and the rest, including 53 salaried officers, nominated by the Government. The area comprised within the limits of the municipalities in 1110 was about 90 square miles, with a total population of 400,937 according to the census of 1931.

Council Meetings.

3. Each municipal council held on an average 27 meetings during the year. The Trivandrum Municipal Council held the largest number of meetings, *viz.*, 49 and the smallest number, *viz.*, 17 was held by the municipal council of Attingal.

Vital Statistics and Public Health.

4. The birth and death rates during the year in all the municipal towns together were 34 and 16 against 30 and 17 respectively, per thousand of the population in 1109. The Municipal Council, Quilon, recorded the highest birth rate, *viz.*, 53·94 and the Municipal council, Kayenkolam recorded the lowest birth rate, *viz.*, 22·32 per thousand of the population.

The highest death rate, *viz.*, 26·58 was registerd in the Municipal Council, Shencotta, and the lowest, *viz.*, 9·77 per thousand, was recorded by the Municipal Council, Kayenkolam. Infantile mortality was 73·78 per thousand of registered births, against 74·48 in 1109 and against the quinquennial average of 75·17. The highest rate of infantile mortality was recorded in Shencotta, *viz.*, 155·6, followed by Nagercoil with 119·2. The lowest rate was in Quilon, *viz.*. 19·8. There were cases of Cholera in the municipal towns of Nagercoil, Colachel, Padmanabhapuram, Kuzhitura and Shencotta and of small-pox in all the municipalities except Colachel, Changanacherry and Alwaye. According to the statistics furnished by the municipal councils there were altogether 122 attacks of cholera resulting in 55 deaths and 980 attacks of small-pox resulting in 266 deaths.

Vaccination.

5. The number of cases vaccinated in all municipal towns together decreased from 202,453 in 1109 to 86,270 in 1110. Of these, 16,548 were primary vaccinations and the remaining 69,722 re-vaccinations. The success rates in respect of primary vaccination exceeded 89 per cent. in all the major municipalities except Shencotta. Re-vaccination success rates in the municipalities varied from 12·30 to 88·58 per cent.

Prosecutions.

6. The total number of prosecutions launched by the municipal councils for infringement of the municipal law and rules was 8,223 against 6,476 in 1109 and the number of convictions during the year was 4,484 against 2,937 in the previous year. The largest number of prosecutions was, as in 1109, in Trivandrum, *viz.*, 5,224 and the largest number of convictions, *viz.*, 3,453 was also recorded in the same municipality.

Finance.

7. Excluding Government grants, the total receipts for the year, for all the municipalities together, amounted to Rs. 4,72,917 or Rs 12,411 more than that of the previous year. The grants made by the Government amounted to Rs. 43,518 against Rs. 57,493 in 1109. Inclusive of the grants made by the Government, the aggregate receipts of all the municipal councils

amounted to Rs. 5,16,435 against Rs. 5,17,999 in 1109. Adding to this the opening balance of Rs. 2,52,553 to the credit of the councils at the beginning of the year, the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 7,68,988, of which a sum of Rs. 4,85,624 was spent by the councils during the year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,83,364. The corresponding figures for 1109 were Rs. 7,48,947, Rs. 4,96,394 and Rs. 2,52,553.

Miscellaneous.

8. The main function of the municipal administration continued to be sanitation and public health. Among the obligatory functions devolving on municipalities, lighting of public streets, vaccination and registration of births and deaths were attended to by all the municipal councils. The health visitors in the Nagercoil and Alleppey Municipalities and the midwives under the Municipal Councils of Trivandrum, Kuzhittura, Alleppey, Tiruvalla, Changanacherry and Kottayam continued to do useful maternity and child welfare work. The Nagercoil and Trivandrum Municipal Councils continued to maintain leper clinics for the treatment of lepers. The Municipalities of Quilon and Tiruvalla maintained each a library and reading room and the Kuzhittura municipality also maintained a library and reading room as well as a primary school. The encouragement given to *Ayurveda Vaidyans* in some municipal towns by a system of subventions continued during the year. Till the end of 1107 tolls were being levied on vehicles and animals by both the P. W. D. and some of the municipalities. All the municipal toll-gates, except those at Trivandrum and Shencotta, were permanently abolished from the 1st Chingam 1109 and P. W. D. toll-gates were established instead at suitable places. To compensate to some extent the loss sustained by the municipalities concerned by the deprivation of toll revenue, the Government gave them adequate grants.

Incidence of Taxation.

9. From the data furnished by the several municipal councils, it is seen that the incidence of taxation in the form of rates and taxes was the highest in Trivandrum, *viz.*, rupee one and cash ten and the lowest in Mavelikara, *viz.*, 2 chs. 3 cash. Calculating the incidence in relation to the total revenues

of the municipalities, the highest rate was in Kuzhittura, *viz.*, Rs. 2-14 chs. and the lowest in Mavelikara, *viz.*, 10 chs. 15 cash.

Village Panchayats.

10. With a view to extend the sphere of local self-government to rural areas, the constitution of Village Panchayats, under the Village Panchayats Regulation, VII of 1100, was sanctioned at six places, *viz.*, Bhootapandy, Nedumangad, Paravur, Samburvadakara, Ettumanur and Perumbavur in the year 1107 and they came into working order with regular budget estimates of receipts and expenditure in 1109. The formation of one more Panchayat, *viz.*, at Airoor in the Tiruvalla taluk was sanctioned but it did not begin to function. The six working Panchayats comprise an area of 52·32 sq. miles with a total population of 69,006. There were altogether 54 members, of whom 36 were elected by the people and the rest were nominated by the Government. Sanitation and lighting of roads, and improvement of tanks and wells were the main items of work undertaken by the Panchayats. The total receipts of the year comprising cess levied on the people and contribution from Government amounted to Rs. 3,723 and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,402. There was a balance of Rs. 2,688 at the end of the year including the balance left at the end of the previous year.

CHAPTER XIV.

HINDU RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Devaswom Commissioner. *Mr. C. N. Sreeranganatha Sastri, B. A., B. L.*

General.

In pursuance of the Devaswom Proclamation dated the 12th April 1922 the control of the Sirkar Devaswoms which was till then vested in the Land Revenue Department was taken away from that department and vested in the Devaswom Department newly formed from the commencement of 1098 M. E. To meet the annual expenditure on Devaswoms it was also resolved to credit to Devaswoms annually a sum representing not less than 40 per cent. of the State's recurring land revenue and to constitute a Devaswom Fund comprising this allotment and the other miscellaneous items of revenue like offerings, etc., received by them. The newly formed Davaswom Department was entrusted with the administration not only of the Sirkar Devaswoms but also of *Japadakshina* and *Oottus* or charitable institutions, with the exception of the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple and the *Agrasala* at the Capital, and of Personal Deposit Devaswoms and of their properties situated in and outside the State. Towards the close of 1100, the Dewan was relieved of his duties and responsibilities in connection with the administration of the Devaswoms within the purview of the Devaswom Proclamation and their administration was entrusted to the Devaswom Commissioner who was made directly responsible to the Ruler, except in certain important matters in respect of which the previous approval of the Dewan had to be obtained. But from Vrischikam 1107, the notification giving effect to this arrangement was cancelled and the Devaswom Department was placed under the Dewan like the other departments of Government.

2. The special arrangements made in the department for the revision of *Pativus* or scales of expenditure in Devaswoms made steady progress under the supervision of the Special Officer appointed for the purpose. The revision in respect of the Suchindram Devaswom, which is the largest and the most expensive Devaswom under the control of the department, was completed and brought into effect from the 1st Mithunam 1110. The *Pativus* of twelve other Devaswoms also were revised and brought into effect during the year. A departmental code of instructions forming the first part of Volume I of the Devaswom Manual, the compilation of which had been completed in the previous year, was printed and distributed to the departmental officers. The publication has met a long-felt want. As it was issued in English, it was felt necessary to have a Malayalam publication also for the guidance of the non-English knowing subordinates of the department. A sub-group officers' manual in Malayalam was therefore got ready for the press towards the close of the year by condensing and translating relevant portions of the English Code. The two Vedic schools in the State, one at Thriperunthura and the other at Mankompu, as well as the Veda section of the Sanskrit College, which were formerly under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, were transferred to the administrative control of the Devaswom Commissioner. Measures were taken by the department to work out to an appreciable extent the scheme launched in the previous year for the development of the cultural side of Hindu religion and worship by organising religious lectures, holding religious conventions and by fostering indigenous arts which have a Puranic setting, during festival seasons in the important temples of the State.

Salient Features.

To ensure better attention to minor and petty temples, eighty-nine sub-groups in the department were reconstituted, and additional hands were employed, wherever necessary, for their efficient management. Over and above the single Special Officer for the verification of *Tiruvābharanams* who attended to the work n respect of first class major Devaswoms only, four Special Officers were appointed, one for each of the four Devaswom Districts, for verifying the valuables and systematising the accounts

in the other temples also. The Government contribution to the Devaswom Fund which, till 1106, was an allotment of Rs. 16 lakhs per annum and which from 1107 was fixed at forty per cent. of the *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam* land revenue of the State was further revised and it was decided that the Government contribution to the fund should be a sum not less than Rs. 16 lakhs provided it is again not less than forty per cent. of the total *Ayacut* and *Sanchayam* land revenue, the Kandukrishi land revenue also being included in the *Ayacut* land revenne for purposes of fixing the percentage. But owing to financial stringency the contribution to the fund during 1110 was limited to Rs. 11,70,757.

Devaswoms,—Major, Minor and Petty.

3. Devaswoms are grouped into three classes, *viz.*, major, minor and petty, according to the annual expenditure incurred on them. Major Devaswoms are those whose annual cost is Rs. 1,000 or more; minor, between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000 and petty, below Rs. 100. The number of major Devaswoms increased from 142 to 149; and that of minor Devaswoms decreased from 359 to 352. The variation in the number of these Devaswoms was due to the circumstance that as a result of the revision of *Pativus* of seven minor Devaswoms and the consequent increase in their annual expenditure they were brought into the category of major ones. The *Pativus* of five major Devaswoms were also revised and brought into effect. The *Pativus* of the petty Pottankavu Devaswom in the Valiasala group were revived during the year, so that there were altogether 950 petty Devaswoms, against 959 in the previous year. Extraordinary ceremonies like *Ashtabandhakalasom*, *Navikaranakalasom* and *Prathishta Kalasom* were performed in certain temples at a total cost of Rs. 6,800. There was unstinted public co-operation in the shape of offerings and endowments, contribution to restoration works and in the conduct of ceremonies in temples. As the management of Devaswoms by private agency under the existing rules was showing signs of failure the rules for the devolution of such management, passed in 1922, were modified since the close of the year, and the local agents or committees entrusted with such

management were given enlarged powers and responsibilities. The agency in respect of eight Devaswoms, seven in the Vaikam District and one in the Ambalapuzha District, was terminated in the interests of their proper administration. No new Devaswom was entrusted to private agency. There was thus at the end of the year 191 minor and petty Devaswoms under private management against 199 at the end of 1109 M. E.

Renovation and Reconstruction of Temples.

4. The renovation and reconstruction of temples are being systematically carried out from year to year according to an approved scheme from funds specially allotted for the purpose and the work is entrusted to the Maramat Department.

Devaswom Maramat includes :—

(*a*) original works and special improvements done by the Maramat Department ;

(*b*) contribution works under the control of the Maramat Department; and

(*c*) Petty construction and repairs done under the supervision of the officers of the Devasom Department.

The following statement gives the allotment and expenditure under the above heads during 1109 and 1110 :—

Description of work.	Allotment.		Expenditure.	
	1109	1110	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Incomplete works	1,76,900	1,71,269	1,22,837	1,28,178
New works	1,03,100	63,731	73,393	49,724
Contribution to minor Devaswoms	40,000	60,500	39,705	59,407
Total	3,20,000	2,95,500	2,35,935	2,37,309
Petty construction and repairs	83,000	80,000	79,195	77,142

5. The verification, custody and utilisation of the *Thiruvabharanams* and other valuables in temples is one of the important items of work relating to Devaswoms. To push on with the work simultaneously in all the temples of the State, four Additional Special Officers were appointed, as already mentioned in paragraph 2 *supra*, one for each Devaswom District, over and above the single Special Officer that previously existed for verification work in first class major Devaswoms alone. The consequent out-turn of work has been satisfactory. The following table shows the number of major, minor and petty Devaswoms in which the *Thiruvabharanams*, *Bharanipatrams*, *Pattuparivattams* and other miscellaneous valuables were verified by the special staff :—

Verification of Valuables in Devaswoms.

	Thiruvabharanams.	Bharanipatrams.	Pattuparivattams.	Other miscellaneous valuables.
Major .	24	24	24	12
Minor .	31	40	27	7
Petty .	28	31	4	7

A change was also effected in the classification of Devaswoms for purposes of verification of valuables by the Special Officers. Hitherto the senior Special Officer had to verify the valuables in respect of first class major Devaswoms only, and that classification was based on their annual *Pativu* expenditure. But during the year it was decided to adopt the book value of *Thiruvabharanams* to determine the grade of a Devaswom for verification purposes, and the Senior Special Officer has according to the revised scheme, to verify the valuables in Devaswoms the book value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000, and the Additional Special Officers, the valuables in the remaining Devaswoms.

The Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation.

6. The Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079, provides for the better administration of certain non-Sirkar Hindu religious endowments in the State. Under this Regulation, it is competent to the Government to interfere in the affairs of such institutions and to assume their management whenever necessary. Enquiry in respect of four such Devaswoms was completed during the year and that in respect of three others and one Trust Fund since the close of the year. Enquiries under Section 6 in respect of ten institutions and verification of accounts under Section 4 of the Regulation in respect of three others were in progress.

Personal Deposit Devaswoms.

7. The Personal Deposit Devaswoms are unincorporated religious institutions which came under the control and management of the Government at different times and under varying circumstances and the accounts in respect of which are not merged in the general Devaswom accounts but are maintained separately and independently. They have personal deposit accounts with the Government treasuries. The total number of these institutions which was 62 at the commencement of the year became 63, as sanction was given during the year for treating one of the temples in the Nedumangad taluk as a Personal Deposit Devaswom. Of these 63 institutions, 13 were in the Suchindram District, 19 in the Trivandrum District, 5 in the Ambalapuzha District and 26 in the Vaikam District. The most important of these are (i) the Kakur Estate, a tax-free village in the Ramnad Zemindari, which was purchased from the Raja of Ramnad in order to provide funds for the conduct of certain charities at Tirupullani, (ii) the Pattazhi Devaswom, (iii) the Erumeli and Paschima Devaswoms, (iv) the Turavur Devaswom, (v) the Perumbavoor Devaswom and (vi) the Perumanam Devaswom in the Cochin State, owned by the Cochin Government, the Uchapooja service in which is conducted by the Travancore Government by virtue of the right acquired from the Parur Raja by the annexation of that principality to the Travancore State. The Kakur Estate

which was under the direct control of the Devaswom Commissioner was transferred, during the year to the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Devaswoms, Trivandrum District. The pay of the staff of the Pattazhi, Perumanam, and Paschima and Erumeli Devaswoms was revised and the posts were made pensionable from the beginning of the year. A system of periodical audit of receipts and expenditure in all these Devaswoms was introduced. The surplus funds of all the Personal Deposit Devaswoms together aggregated Rs. 4,30,562 at the close of the year.

Santhi School.

8. The Santhi school by name "*Sri Chitrodaya Deva Pooja Patasala*" opened at Tiruvalla at the commencement of the year for the training of persons for performing '*Santhi*' or devotional service in temples, made good progress. The strength of the school was 24 and the course, as originally sanctioned, extended to one year. The staff of the school consisted of three teachers two for teaching the theory and practice of *Poojas* and other rites, and the third for imparting instruction in the art of decora ting the idols according to the various manifestations of the Deity, by means of drawings, models, etc. In the final examination held, for which question papers were set by eminent *Thantries* of the State, all the students came out successful. As the one-year course was found insufficient in practice for the students to get a mastery of all the necessary principles of *Santhi* service, a revised scheme was sanctioned to take effect from the beginning of the year 1111, according to which the period of studies was extended to two years with a suitable enlargement of syllabus an additional staff of two more teachers and facilities for the admission of an increased number of pupils.

Live-Stock.

9. At the commencement of the year the department possessed 22 elephants. A tusker was purchased for the Trichandoor Devaswom during the year, which raised the total number of elephants in the possession of the department to 23. Of these, 9 were tuskers and the rest, cow elephants. The department also owned other live-stock consisting of 23 cows, 13 bulls, 7 cow calves and 12 bull calves.

10. The total receipts of the Fund, including the Government contribution, were Rs. 14,58,467 against Rs. 16,27,534 in the previous year. The total expenditure charged to the Fund rose from Rs. 12,19,299 in 1109 to Rs. 12,67,774 in 1110. This does not include the cost of the officers and establishment of the Devaswom Department which is met from the general revenues of the State.

The Devaswom Fund.

11. The subjoined statement shows the total expenditure incurred by Government on Devaswoms and Charities during the years 1109 and 1110, over and above the Government contribution to the Devaswom Fund:—

Expenditure on Devaswoms and Charities.

Heads of Expenditure.	1109	1110
I. DEVASWOMS.	Rs.	Rs.
Controlling Agencies	1,05,559	1,05,270
Sripandaravaka	1,47,342	1,34,794
Grants to temples	44,099	46,100
Miscellaneous	9,088	3,369
Murajapom	..	26,518
Temple Entry Enquiry Committee	9,433	175
Total	3,15,521	3,16,226
II. CHARITIES.		
Agrasala	1,08,663	1,08,097
Mofussil *Oottupuras*	29,137	32,263
Othoottus, Japadakshina, Tannirpandals, etc.	87,838	95,829
Charities outside the State	38,991	7,983
Supplies, Services and Contingencies	9,265	9,338
Total	2,73,894	2,53,510
Grand Total	5,89,415	5,69,736

The *Sripandaravaka* and the *Agrasala* are outside the control of the Devaswom Department. The former which relates to the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple is under the direct control of Government. The *Agrasala* is attached to this temple and deals with the daily feeding of the Brahmins. This institution was also under the direct control of Government till the end of 1108, but from the beginning of 1109 its administrative control is exercised by the Sarvadhikariakar, Palace. The expenditure under the *Sripandaravaka* and the *Agrasala* is not included in the expenditure controlled by the Devaswom Department. The total expenditure on Devaswoms and Charities, including that charged to the Devaswom Fund, was Rs. 18,37,510 in 1110.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anchal (State Postal Department).

Superintendent. *Mr. E. I. Mathew, B A. (From 1-1-1110 to 27-7-1110).*

Mr. K. N. Govindan, B. A. (From 27-7-1110 to the end of the year).

Early History.

The Sirkar Anchal is one of the earliest institutions in the State. Its reorganisation so long ago as 1784 A. D. is the earliest reference to the department in extant authentic records. Its original function was confined to the transmission of State covers and sundry articles like vegetables, flowers, etc., from mofussil stations required for use in the Palace and the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple. In 1848, the department was thrown open to Government servants and petitioners, private covers of Government servants and petitions from members of the public being carried free. Private covers were accepted from 1860 and postage on letters, etc., was regulated next year. Registered covers were introduced in 1865; Anchal stamps and cards in 1888; the money order system in 1901; the value payable system in 1906; and the savings bank work in 1912.

Anchal Offices and Letter Boxes.

2. The number of Anchal Offices at the beginning of the year was 331. Nine non-departmental Anchal Offices were opened during the year, against 6 in the previous year. Two non-departmental Anchal Offices were converted into departmental offices and two departmental offices were converted into non-departmental ones. There were 496 letter boxes at the beginning of the year; 10 letter boxes were newly added and 9 were abolished during the year. Thus the

total number of Anchal Offices and letter boxes at the end of 1110 was 340 and 497 respectively; 160 of the former were non-departmental and 45 of these were in an experimental stage. A sum of Rs. 350 was recovered during the year from the guarantee amounts deposited by the promoters of the experimental offices towards the loss sustained by Government in working those offices in the previous year.

Articles Posted.

3. The total number of Anchal articles posted rose from 21,062,254 to 21,323,394 or by 261,140. The increase was mainly under private articles. Of the total number, private articles contributed 76·5 per cent., official articles 18·7 per cent. and privileged articles 4·8 per cent.

Delivery of Articles.

4. The number of articles delivered increased from 21,021,027 in 1109 to 21,322,172 in 1110, which gave an average of 33,631 articles for each peon to deliver against 33,473 in 1109. This works up to 92 articles for a single peon *per diem* as in the previous year. Inclusive of the articles in transmission or pending delivery at the end of the previous year and those received from Cochin, the total number of articles for disposal was 21,746,542 and all except 76,488 which were either in transmission or pending delivery at the close of the year were disposed of. The percentage of disposal was 99·65 against 99·66 in the previous year.

Value Payable and Insured Articles.

5. The total number of value payable articles, including 2,984 articles sent to Cochin, issued during the year was 26,838 against 28,751 in 1109. Including the balance pending delivery in 1109 and 3,402 articles received from Cochin, the department had to deliver in the State 27,691 value payable articles against 30,141 in the previous year. Of these, 18,902 articles were delivered, 8,512 were returned to the senders and 277 were pending disposal at the end of the year. The number of Anchal Offices doing insurance business at the end of the year was 20 as in the previous year. The number of articles insured was 195, against 192 in 1109, and all of them were delivered during the year.

6. All the Anchal Offices were doing hundi business as in the previous year. The Hundi branch comprises inland hundies, foreign hundies with Cochin, Revenue hundies and Revenue remittance hundies. The total number of hundies of all kinds issued in 1110 was 392,872 for Rs. 35·83 lakhs against 391,361 hundies for Rs. 36·25 lakhs in 1109. The decrease in amount is due to the economic depression, the fall in the number of insurance companies and the rise in the number of banks and their branches which undertake remittances by means of cheques and drafts. Of the hundies issued, 17,728 were foreign hundies for Rs. 1·86 lakhs, the corresponding figures for 1109 being 18,606 and Rs. 1·90 lakhs. Including the hundies pending payment at the end of 1109 the total number of hundies for delivery in the State during the year was 391,174. Of these, 388,962 were delivered in Travancore, 251 were redirected to Cochin and the remaining 1,961 were pending payment at the end of the year. Travancore hundies for Rs. 1·84 lakhs were paid in Cochin and Cochin hundies for Rs. 1·21 lakhs were paid in Travancore.

Hundies Issued and Paid.

7. There were 129 Anchal Offices doing savings bank work at the commencement of the year. In 1110, savings bank work was newly introduced in 8 more offices thereby bringing the total number of such offices to 137 at the end of the year. There were 176,451 savings bank transactions, against 151,484 during 1109, of which 86,858 were deposits and 89,593 withdrawals. The deposits amounted to Rs. 55·80 lakhs and the withdrawals to Rs. 49·11 lakhs, against Rs. 53·88 lakhs and Rs. 45·44 lakhs, respectively in 1109. The balance held by the savings banks at the close of the year was Rs. 55·08 lakhs against Rs. 46·72 lakhs in 1109.

Savings Bank.

8. The number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office during the year was 46,306, against 47,945 during 1109. Of these, 7,907 were redirected to the parties, 29,622 were destroyed, 3,507 were directed to the Postal Department, 677 returned to the Cochin Anchal

Dead Letter Office.

Department and 4,523 finally disposed of as dead. Of the remainder, 42 articles were returned to the senders and 28 to the addressees at their request.

Anchal Mail Lines.

9. The length of the Anchal mail lines at the end of the year was $1516\frac{1}{2}$ miles or 20 miles more than that in the previous year. The transport of mails was carried out by railway for $112\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by motor bus service for 472 miles, by motor boat service by 18 miles, and by runner service for 914 miles. Motor bus service decreased by 40 miles due to the abolition of the motor mail service between Ettumanur and Vaikam, and Nagercoil and Tuckalai. The substitution of runner lines for the motor mail service abolished during the year, the establishment of new lines on account of opening of new offices and the abolition of lines between certain stations resulted in a net decrease of runner lines by 60 miles.

Miscellaneous.

10. Including 8 complaints pending disposal at the end of the previous year, the number of complaints for disposal during the year was 220, of which 213 were disposed of and the remaining 7 were under enquiry. Of the number disposed of, 56 ended in the punishment of the subordinates concerned and the complaints in 157 cases were found to be groundless. One subordinate was dismissed from service for serious official irregularity, two were discharged, 8 degraded, 16 suspended and several fined.

The introduction of cyclist runners for the speedier transmission of mails in places devoid of motor facilities was under the consideration of Government.

Receipts and Expenditure.

11. The gross receipts of the department increased from Rs. 4,10,354 to Rs. 4,18,271. The sale proceeds of Anchal stamps and cards amounted to Rs. 2,26,451 against Rs. 2,17,453 in 1109. Inclusive of the sum of Rs. 29,447 debited to the department for stamps, stationery and printing and of a sum of Rs. 9,857 as cost of transmission of Anchal stamps

the working expenses fell from Rs. 3,86,601 to Rs. 3,81,406. The net receipts of the department rose from Rs. 23,753 to Rs. 36,865 in 1110.

The Mint.

General.

12. The Travancore Mint was established in 965 M. E. (1789/90 A. D.) at Padmanabhapuram and issued at first gold coins called *Anantarayan fanams*, silver *chackrams* and copper cash. The Mint was permanently transferred to Trivandrum in 1824 A. D. The history of Travancore coins dates back to remote antiquity, far earlier than the date of establishment of the Mint. Gold, silver, zinc, and copper coins were once in circulation. Travancore gold coins have long ceased to be legal tender. The existing currency is described in Chapter I.

Control.

13. The Financial Secretary to Government is the administrative controller of the Government Mint Department, which is under the immediate charge of the Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory.

Minting.

14. The Mint, temporarily reopened from Kanni 1108 for the minting of one cash copper coins, was working till the end of Mithunam 1110, when it was closed. During the eleven months of the year one cash copper coins to the face value of Rs. 8,036 chs. 10 cash 15 were minted.

Receipts and Expenditure.

15. The gain on copper coinage amounted to Rs. 2,992 chs. 13 cash 10 and the miscellaneous receipts to Rs. 50 chs. 11 cash 8. The total receipts of the institution amounted to Rs. 3,042 chs. 25 cash 2. The cost of the establishment and the working expenses of the Mint amounted to Rs. 2,710 chs. 2 cash 2. The net profit realised was Rs. 332 chs, 23.

16. The following table shows the Sirkar coins assumed to be in circulation :—

Coins in Circulation.

Description of coins.	Face value of coins minted. Up to the end of 1109.	In 1110.	Total minted.	Amount held in treasuries at the close of 1110.	Amount assumed to be in circulation.
SILVER	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Half rupees	5,99,995	..	5,99,995	1,09,632	4,90,363
Quarter rupees	2,00,001	..	2,00,001	46,064	1,53,937
Fanam pieces	5,57,144	..	5,57,144	2,38,001	3,19,143
Total	13,57,140	..	13,57,140	3,93,697	9,63,443
COPPER					
Chackrams	11,82,031	.	11,82,031	4,21,512	7,60,519
Half chackrams	4,98,974	..	4,98,974	1,77,677	3,21,297
Quarter chackrams	2,35,463	..	2,35,463	33,386	2,02,077
Cash	1,47,029	8,036	1,55,065	14,803	1,40,262
Total	20,63,497	8,036	20,71,533	6,47,378	14,24,155
Total of Copper and Silver coins	34,20,637	8,036	34,28,673	10,41,075	23,87,598

17. The subjoined statement shows the details of the Sirkar and British Indian Silver coins cut by the Treasury Officers of the State during the year 1110 M. E. :—

Coins Cut.

Description of coins.	Number of counterfeit coins.	Number of light-weight, defective and withdrawn coins	Total No of coins.	Face value. Rs.	Ch.	C.
SIRKAR COINS.						
Half rupees	181	..	181	90	14	0
Quarter rupees	38	..	38	9	14	0
Fanams	563	..	563	80	12	0
Total	782	..	782	180	12	0
BRITISH INDIAN COINS.						
Rupees	62	..	62	63	3	0
Half rupees	2	..	2	1	0	8
Quarter rupees	13	..	13	3	8	10
Two anna pieces	63	..	63	8	0	7
Total	140	..	140	75	12	9

Government Press.

Superintendent. *Mr. T. Nilacanta Pillai.*

General.

18. The Government Press was first organised about the year 1836 A. D. The first press in the State was established in 1820 A. D. by the London Mission Society at Nagercoil, and three years later the Kottayam Mission Press was started. The Government Press and the press attached to the Central Prison are under the professional control and supervision of the Superintendent, Government Press. The labour employed in the Central Prison Press is supplied from amongst the convicts, by the Superintendent, Central Prison. In addition to the *Government Gazette* published every Tuesday, the most important items of work done by the Government Press in conjunction with the Central Prison Press are the printing of the State Administration and the Departmental Reports, the Statistical Volume, the forms, etc., required by the several departments and the proceedings of both Houses of the Legislature.

Machinery and Plant.

19. During the year under report, plant and types to the value of Rs. 19,077 and Rs. 5,340, respectively, were added to the stock. One Standard Wharfedale Printing Machine, one "Lee two-revolution Cylinder Press" and one "Zeus Platen Machine" were purchased. The total value of the plant at the end of the year, after allowing the usual depreciation and deducting the book value of the machines disposed of, was Rs. 1,83,600.

Out-turn.

20. The composing branch of the Government Press set 47,220 pages of foolscap folio including the pages allowed on account of time spent on authors' corrections against 45,328 pages during the previous year. The total number of impressions struck was 20,262,910 against 15,152,115 in the previous year. The binding branch executed work to the value of Rs. 32,743,

against Rs. 35,817 in 1109. The total value of printing and binding executed during the year amounted to Rs. 2·14 lakhs against Rs. 2·01 lakhs in 1109. The cost of printing done for the legislative bodies was Rs. 10,048 against Rs. 11,441 in 1109. Comparing the cost of production with the total out-turn it is seen that for every rupee spent during the year the Press was able to turn out Rs. 1·5 worth of work.

Gazette.

21. The number of subscribers to the full *Government Gazette* fell from 1,189 to 1,075 and the number of issues supplied free rose from 581 to 585. The departmental sheets were subscribed for by 50 persons against 58 in 1109, and 5,828 copies were supplied free. The receipts under subscription to the *Gazette* amounted to Rs. 4,846, and advertisement charges to Rs. 8,130, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 5,007 and Rs. 11,458.

The Central Prison Press.

22. The value of plant in the Central Prison Press at the end of the year was Rs. 14,327. The composing section set 3,830 standard pages of foolscap folio against 3,934 pages in 1109. The total number of impressions struck during the year was 54,54,018 against 58,27,532 in 1109. Binding work to the value of Rs. 14,969 was turned out, the value for the previous year being Rs. 8,679.

Miscellaneous.

23. A stock-taking of the Government publications kept for sale in the Government Press was conducted by a special officer deputed for the purpose. A central publication branch for the sale of Government publications was opened in the Government Press and publications valued at more than two lakhs of rupees were stocked therein for sale. A special officer was appointed during the year to take stock of the type plant in the Government and the Central Prison Presses and the stock-taking was proceeding when the year closed.

24. The receipts and expenditure of the department during 1109 and 1110 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	81,293	78,223
Expenditure	1,38,330	1,55,732
Deduct cost debitable to Anchal Department	4,795	6,001
Do. Oriental Manuscripts	4,773	3,789
Do. Cost debitable to Water Works and Drainage Engineering Department	251	1,142
Do. Electrical Department	2,050	750
Do. Sales Depot, Trivandrum	..	363
Net total expenditure	1,26,461	1,43,685

The net expenditure on the department was Rs. 65,462 against Rs. 45,168 in 1109.

Stationery.

25. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure under "Stationery" during the last three years:—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Particulars.	1108	1109	1110
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from sale proceeds of stationery	1,612	3,953	4,409
Expenditure	1,88,294	1,33,103	1,21,520
Deduct cost debitable to Anchal, Electrical, and Water Works and Drainage Departments, the Publication of Oriental Manuscripts, Masoot Hotel, Sales Depot and Rubber Factory	12,007	11,347	10,434
Net expenditure	1,76,287	1,21,756	1,11,086

26. During the year under report purchases to the value of Rs. 1,06,018 were made against Rs. 1,15,773 during the previous year. Scrutiny in sanctioning indents and inspection of offices to prevent wastage and excess supply helped to reduce the expenditure considerably. Consequently the value of articles issued during 1110, amounted only to

Purchase and Issue.

Rs. 1,24,462 against Rs. 1,40,915 during 1109. The value of stock in hand at the close of the year under report was Rs. 1,87,538 against Rs. 2,05,992 in 1109.

Presses and Publications.

27. The number of printing presses at the end of the year was 160, against 152 in 1109. The number of books published from various presses was 291. Of these publications, 164 were in Malayalam, 107 in English, 7 in Tamil, 3 in Sanskrit and 10 in Anglo-Vernacular. As in the previous years, the majority of the private publications related to general literature and the rest treated of religion, history, geography, education, medicine and miscellaneous matters.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

28. There were 45 newspapers and 86 periodicals published in the State during the year, against 38 newspapers and 82 periodicals in 1109. Of these, 48 were published in Malayalam, 16 in English, 22 in English and Malayalam, 8 in Tamil, 3 in English and Tamil, 31 in Anglo-Vernacular, 2 in English and Latin, and one in Sanskrit and Malayalam. Of the newspapers in circulation, 7 were daily, one tri-weekly, 3 bi-weekly, 33 weekly and one bi-monthly. Of the periodicals, one was published bi-weekly, one weekly, 2 fortnightly, 65 monthly, 6 quarterly, 7 once in four months, one half-yearly and 3 annually. Of the 131 newspapers and periodicals, 19 dealt with general and political, 11 with social and religious, 36 with religious, 3 with commercial, 19 with social and literary, 3 with medical and public health, one with municipal, 3 with general and miscellaneous, 4 with legal, 4 with humorous and 28 with general, political and social topics. During the year under report 26 licenses were issued to newspapers and periodicals under Section 3 of the Travancore Newspapers Regulation, V of 1101, as amended by Regulation IV of 1110. The total number of newspapers and periodicals that were being published at the close of the year was 119.

Press Room.

29. The Press Room in the General and Revenue Secretariat was organized in 1915 (1090 M. E.) under the immediate control of the Chief Secretary to Government with a view to enabling the press to obtain authentic information regarding matters of public interest dealt with by Government. In 1107 it was re-organized and placed in charge of a separate officer with the designation of "Publicity Officer and Librarian". In 1108 this officer was relieved of his duties as Librarian and appointed full-time Publicity Officer. The examination of newspapers and periodicals published in Travancore and outside, preparation of summaries of articles contained in them, and taking cuttings of useful and informative articles from the newspapers were the main items of work attended to in the Press Room. During the year under report, the issue of licenses to newspapers under the Newspapers Regulation of 1101 and all correspondence relating to the Copyright Regulation were transferred to the Publicity Officer. He is intended to serve as a link between the Government and the press, to issue communiques and corrections wherever necessary and also to keep the Government informed of the trend of public opinion as reflected in the newspapers. In the Press Room, accredited representatives of newspapers are given all possible information on the orders of Government on important administrative measures and appointments, programmes of royal tours and other references required by them.

Publication of Oriental Manuscripts.

Curator. *Mr. K. Sambasiva Sastri.*

General.

30. The department for the preservation and publication of ancient manuscripts was organised in 1084 M. E. (1908-9 A. D.) and it was entrusted with the work of publication of the valuable old manuscripts found in the Palace *Grandhapura* or obtained from private libraries in the State. In order to ensure the speedier collection and publication of the Malayalam manuscripts, this work was entrusted to a separate agency in 1099 M. E. (1924-25 A. D.). But as it was uneconomical to have two

publishing departments and in order to avoid duplication of agencies for the collection of manuscripts, the department for the publication of Malayalam and Ayurvedic manuscripts was amalgamated in 1105 with the department for the publication of Sanskrit manuscripts, the combined department being designated the Department for the Publication of Oriental Manuscripts. From 1108, the work of publication of the Ayurvedic manuscripts was entrusted to the Principal, Ayurveda College. During 1110 the stock of the Sanskrit and Malayalam publications which had been preserved in the Office of the Curator of Oriental Manuscripts was transferred to the Government Press. The sale of the publications was thereafter attended to in the Government Press.

Work of the Department.

31. During the year 12 works were under preparation for publication, of which six were completely examined and made ready for the press and the remaining six were in the course of preparation when the year closed. The Pandit staff of the department also prepared for the press 15,304 *grandhas* against 18,797 *grandhas* in 1109. Sixteen works were passing through the press and 17,445 *grandhas* were finally printed during the year. Seven works were published, five in Sanskrit and two in Malayalam, the former group comprising numbers 3 to 6 of the *Sri Chitrodaya Manjari Sanskrit Series* and a revised edition of No. 18 of the *Trivandrum Sanskrit Series*, and the latter consisting of No. 6 of the *Sri Chitrodaya Manjari Bhasha Series* and a catalogue of Malayalam manuscripts. The number of manuscripts collected was 75, of which 24 were rare and unpublished ones. Among these there were two Malayalam manuscripts.

Receipts and Expenditure.

32. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 742 and the expenditure to Rs, 15,441 including the cost of printing.

The Trivandrum Public Library.

Honorary Secretary. *Mr. P. G. Sahasranama Aiyar, M. A.*

General.

33. The Trivandrum Public Library has been in existence for the past 86 years. It was originally open only to a select few, but was thrown open to the general public in 1898 A. D. The building in which the library is housed was constructed in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The management of the library is vested in a committee appointed by the Government. Any person resident in Travancore may become a member or subscriber. Admission to the general reading room is free.

Working of the Institution.

34. The number of members and subscribers on the rolls at the end of the year was 125 and 239, respectively. There was only one affiliated mofussil library as in the previous year. The general reading room continued to be attractive to the public, the average number of readers per month being 5,485 against 4,689 in 1109. Seven hundred and ninety-one volumes were newly added during the year including 160 Malayalam books, 74 Tamil books and 33 Sanskrit books. There were 30,359 volumes in stock at the end of the year. The number of volumes issued during the year was 24,289 against 22,090 during 1109. Amongst the books issued, fiction had as in previous years the largest circulation, followed by general prose, economics, politics and sociology, biography, memoirs and letters, philosophy and religion, and poetry and drama. The library subscribed for 96 newspapers and periodicals both Indian and foreign and received 7 periodicals free of cost. The number of Travancore newspapers and periodicals subscribed for was 18. The monthly fee for the affiliation of mofussil libraries was reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1 and the total weight of books lent per month raised from 400 to 600 tolas.

35. The receipts from the library during the year amounted to Rs. 4,554 against Rs. 4,199 in 1109 and the expenditure to Rs. 12,467 against Rs. 12, 644 during the previous year. The net cost to the Government on account of the institution was Rs. 7,913 against Rs. 8,445 during 1109.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Archæological Department.

Superintendent. *Mr. R. Vasudeva Poduval, B. A.*

36. With a view to the collection and investigation of the available data relating to the political and economic history and the ethnology of the country, the Government sanctioned the establishment of an Archæological Department in 1071 M. E. The work of the department is embodied in the *Travancore Archaeological series* published from time to time.

General.

37. The year's work consisted mainly of exploration, epigraphy and numismatics, excavation and conservation. Old mural paintings were discovered on the top-most floor of the three-storied ancient palace at Padmanabhapuram, the former capital of the State. They belong roughly to the 15th and 16th centuries A. D. and are considered to be exquisite demonstrations of art, remaining fresh and unmutilated. The various mythological figures painted on the walls were examined and identified. A few copper plate records received for examination from Tirunelli in British Malabar as well as from the Murajapom Special Officer were deciphered. A collection of coins belonging to various South Indian dynasties was received from Calicut, and over a hundred of them were examined and identified. A beginning was made in the field of excavation which was not hitherto attempted in the State Trikkakara, a village about two miles from Edapalli and famous for its Vishnu temple, was chosen as the site for excavation. According to ancient tradition the place is believed to be the capital city of

Work Done.

Mahabali. After trial diggings in four places, relics of the old laterite wall which enclosed the shrine were discovered underneath the earth. In the field of conservation, outline tracings of ten mural paintings on the walls of the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at Trivandrum were made and reproduced in ink. Efforts were made for the organisation of a picture gallery as an annexe of the Archæological Department, containing reproductions of ancient pictorial art as well as representative specimens of modern art. The picture gallery was accordingly formed and after the close of the year, was opened by His Highness the Maha Raja and named 'Sri Chitralayam'.

Expenditure.

38. The expenditure on the department amounted to Rs. 8,501 against Rs. 8,538 in 1109.

Museum and Public Gardens.

Superintendent. *Mr. G. Narayanan Tampi, B. A., B. L. (From 1-1-1110 till 15-10-1110).*
Mr. S. C. H. Robinson (In charge from 23-10-1110 to the end of the year).

Early History.

39. The Museum was originally started about the year 1853 A. D., and was located in its present site in 1880. The object of the foundation was to encourage science and art. The Public Gardens came into existence in 1859. Soon after, a zoological section was formed by His Highness the Maha Raja's private menagerie. The institution as it exists to-day is the growth of over half a century, and it has been giving instruction and pleasure to several thousands of people every year.

Number of Visitors.

40. The total number of visitors during the year was 411,340 against 462,566 in 1109. The largest attendance on a single day was 21,628, the minimum being 300. The average attendance per day was 1,127. The total number of visitors on Wednesdays, the days reserved for women visitors, was 33,349, against 39,906 during the previous year.

41. The total number of animals at the beginning of the year was 459 consisting of 146 mammals, 266 birds, 28 reptiles and 19 varieties of fish. The number of animals newly added by purchase, presentation and local breeding was 93, while cases of death numbered 54. A set of ornaments and dresses of the Bhils of Udaipur and a collection of coins were presented to the Museum by His Highness the Maha Raja. A plaster cast of *Testudo Travancorica* (a species of tortoise peculiar to this country) was presented to the institution by the authorities of the British Museum. Many new plants were introduced in the garden during the year.

Miscellaneous.

42. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 573 and the expenditure to Rs. 39,742 against Rs. 1,663 and Rs. 48,922, respectively in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Observatory.

Government Meteorologist. *Mr. V. Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, M. A.*

Government Astronomer. *Dr. H. Subrahmanya Aiyar, M. A., Ph. D. (London).*

43. The Observatory, Trivandrum, was first established in 1836 A. D. during the reign of His Highness Swati Tirunal (1829-49 A. D.). The institution was intended to give an impetus to science by taking advantage of the fact that the Magnetic Equator passes through the State. Mr. Caldecott, the then Commercial Agent at Alleppey, who originated the idea, was the first Government Astronomer and he was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Broun, F. R. S., who fitted up the institution for magnetic and meteorological observations. The observations were subsequently confined to meteorology. From the year 1103 M. E. the department was divided into two independent sections, the meteorological and the astronomical. In 1110 the astronomical section of the department was put in charge of the preparation of the Malayalam Almanac and the staff for the purpose, which was attached to the Government Secretariat, was transferred to the Observatory.

General.

Meteorological Work.

44. At the request of the India Meteorological Department the hours of observation of the different instruments giving daily weather conditions were fixed at 8 A. M., 12 noon and 4-30 P. M. so as to fall into line with the other first class observatories. Two sets of monthly registers with the above mentioned observations suitably tabulated and analysed were prepared in duplicate and one copy sent to the India Meteorological Department. Besides the usual daily weather telegrams to Poona, special messages during times of disturbed weather were sent on 16 occasions to Poona and Calcutta during the year. The daily weather press message from Poona was received as usual as also 61 special messages giving information of disturbed weather in certain areas in Travancore. Observations of pilot balloons were continued. There were 342 morning ascents, 5 evening ascents and 15 international flights, the average height reached being 4·3, 2·7 and 8·1 kilometers, respectively. The maximum height reached during the year was 14·1 kilometers, the flight observations lasting for 1 hour and 8 minutes. Observations of cloud movements, visibility etc., were conducted as usual. A new standard Fortin's barometer was purchased for the department and was standardised at the Colaba Observatory, Bombay. The total number of departmental rain gauge stations was 78 against 77 in the previous year.

Astronomical Work.

45. The local time was standardised during the year from time signal records obtained with the wireless set and 332 time-signals from Colombo were recorded satisfactorily. Astronomical notes containing the local mean time of rising, setting and meridian passage of the sun, moon and the planets and also their respective positions in the sky at local mean noon were computed in advance and published weekly in the *Government Gazette* as usual together with information regarding other special and noteworthy astronomical phenomena. There was only one eclipse visible at Trivandrum during the year and it was a total eclipse of the moon. The observed times of contact and the calculated times were compared and found to agree. A solar halo was observed at midday on the 15th March 1935 and it was also photographed, being a rare phenomenon.

46. The expenditure on account of the Observatory during the year was Rs. 6,550 against Rs. 7,009 in 1109.

Expenditure.

State Life Insurance.

Government Servants' Branch.

47. The rules revised in 1099 with a few additions made in 1107 continued to be in force during the year. Government servants in the permanent pensionable service of the State and those of the funds whose services are pensionable from the General Revenues are eligible for insurance. Insurance is compulsory in the case of those entertained in Government service on or after the 1st Meenam 1107 and have not joined the State Provident Fund. The fund is under the administrative control of the Financial Secretary to Government.

General.

48. Including 4 proposals that remained at the beginning of the year the number of proposals for disposal was 20. Policies were issued in respect of 15 proposals against 27 in the previous year. One proposal was not considered owing to defects and the remaining four were pending at the close of the year due to either delay in the production of proof of age or in the payment of the first premium.

Proposals.

49. The number of policies in force at the commencement of the year was 802 and 15 more were issued during 1110. Sixty-seven policies were removed from the registers, 45 having matured by age and 22 by death. The number of policies in force on the last day of the year was 750 against 802 in the previous year.

Policies.

50. Including 10 claims pending at the close of 1109 the total number of claims to be dealt with was 40. Of these, 27 claims were settled, leaving 13 claims pending at the close of the year. The total amount paid on claims was Rs. 39,009 chs. 27 cash 2, against Rs. 17,273 chs. 14 cash 8 in the previous year.

Claims.

Loans against Policies.

51. During the year 11 applications for loans were received and sanctioned. The total amount advanced on the loans wa Rs. 1,895 and the receipts under loan repayments with interest amounted to Rs. 1,175 cash 2.

Receipts and Payments.

52. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,40,732 chs. 7cash 14. The total receipts of the year including interest allowed to the fund amounted to Rs. 40,289 chs. 10 cash 6. The total disbursements made during the year amounted to Rs. 41,522 chs. 16 cash 7 or an excess of Rs. 1, 233 chs. 6 cash 1 over the receipts. The closing balance of the year was therefore less than that of the previous year. A summary of the receipts and payments for the year is given below :—

		Rs.	Ch.	C.
Opening Balance	...	4,40,732	7	14
Premia collected with interest on delayed payments	...	22,594	10	0
Loan refunds with interest	...	1,175	0	2
Interest allowed to the Fund	...	16,520	0	0
Total	...	4,81,021	18	4
Sums paid to heirs	...	16.773	0	9
Do. to policy holders on matured policies	...	22,236	26	9
Loan advances	...	1,895	26	0
Establishment charges	...	617	17	5
Closing Balance	...	4,39,499	1	13
Total	...	4,81,021	18	4

Public Branch.

General.

53. The scheme of insurance intended for the benefit of the general public of the State was started in Meenam 1109. The benefit of the scheme is confined to Travancoreans by birth or by domicile. The popularity of the scheme is evident from the large number of proposals received from the non-official

public as well as from Government servants. By economic management the expense ratio has been brought down to about 18 per cent., the expenses of the establishment being less than 5 per cent. The fact that there had been no claim for the past 17 months is mainly due to the high standard of efficiency in the selection of lives.

Control.

54. All the receipts are carried to a separate head of account and the fund is under the administrative control of the Financial Secretary to Government.

Proposals.

55. Proposals numbering 1,419 for a total sum of Rs. 13·5 lakhs were received during the year, and 504 proposals of the previous year for Rs. 5·5 lakhs were pending issue of policies. Of the total number of 1,923 proposals, 1,467 amounting to Rs. 14 lakhs were accepted, 78 were rejected and the remaining 378 proposals amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs were pending consideration at different stages at the close of the year.

Policies.

56. One thousand and one hundred and ninety-nine policies amounting to Rs. 11·25 lakhs were issued during the year.

Receipts and Payments.

57. The opening balance for the year was Rs. 2,697 chs. 21 cash 10. The receipts for the year inclusive of advance on proposals amounted to Rs. 43,995 chs. 20 cash 4. A sum of Rs. 7,952 chs. 2 cash 5 was expended towards medical examination, fee to doctors, commission to agents, local allowance to doctor, superintendent and clerk, establishment and other miscellaneous charges. The balance to the credit of the fund was Rs. 38,741 chs. 11 cash 9.

Investment of Funds.

58. A sum of Rs. 10,178 chs. 16 was invested in Travancore Government 5 per cent. pro-notes and Rs. 20,021 chs. 12 in the Savings Bank, leaving a small balance to the credit of the account. The latter two sums have since been transferred to investments fetching $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest per annum.

Savings Banks.

General.

59. Savings Bank business is conducted in all the State treasuries and in the more important Anchal Offices. In the year under report, the Savings Bank work was introduced in 8 more Anchal Offices, thus raising the number of offices doing Savings Bank business from 160 in 1109 to 168 in 1110. Besides ordinary accounts open to the public, there are security accounts allowed in favour of Government contractors and Government servants who have to furnish security for their posts. Public accounts are permitted in the case of municipalities, co-operative societies and public bodies and institutions conducted for purposes other than the personal advantage of the contributors. Fixed deposit accounts are generally allowed in the case of municipalities and Devaswoms having personal deposit accounts at treasuries.

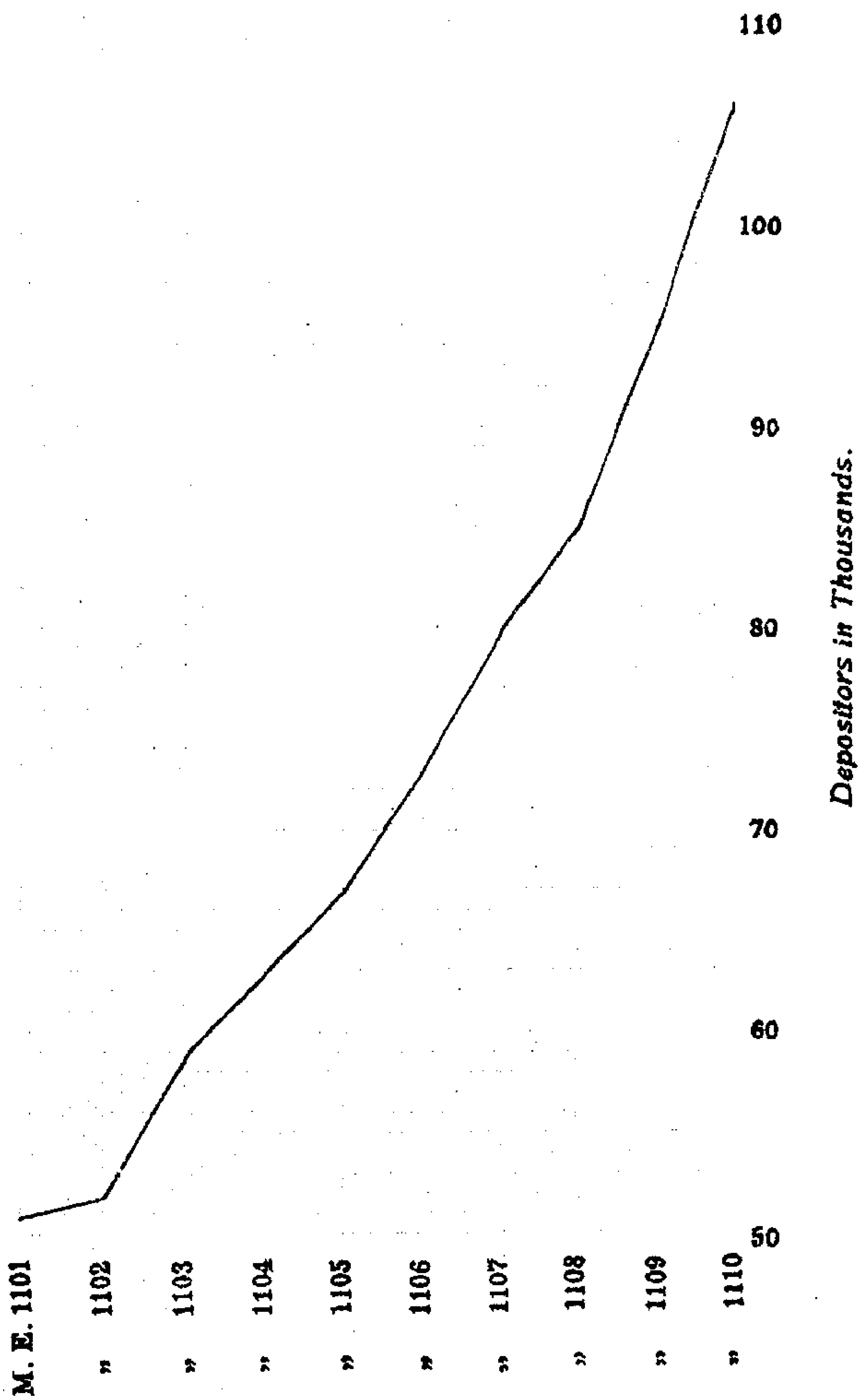
Limit of Deposits.

60. As a rule the total amount which may be deposited in an ordinary account is limited to Rs. 5,000 in a year and the total amount which a depositor may have at any time to his credit is limited to Rs. 20,000. The limit in the case of public accounts is Rs. 20,000, there being no limit for deposits in a year. The Central Co-operative Bank is allowed to deposit up to Rs. 3 lakhs; interest on the bank's monthly minimum balances in excess of Rs. 20,000 has, however, been reduced from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent. per annum. There is no maximum limit to the amount which may be held in security or fixed deposit accounts.

Interest.

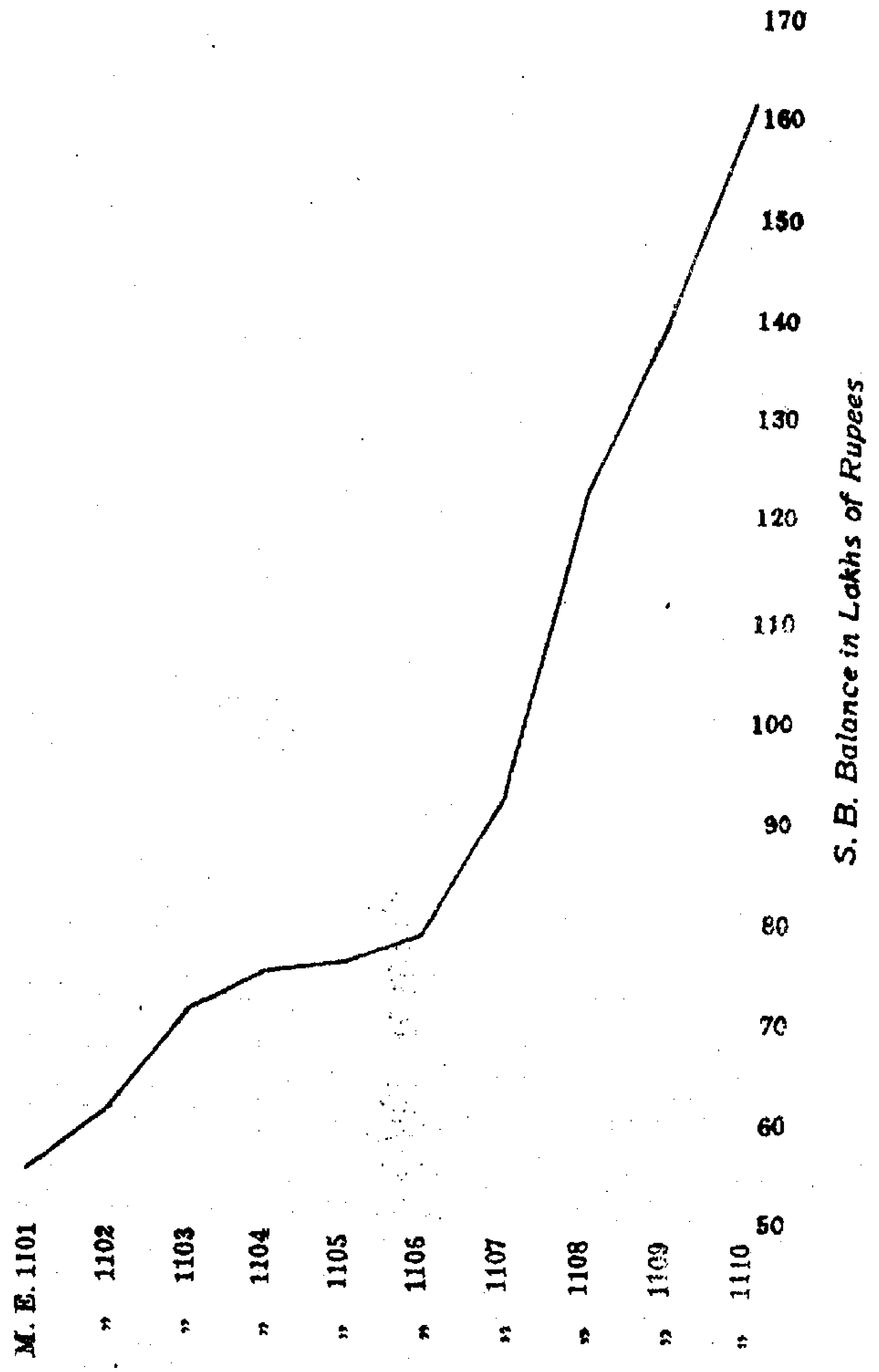
61. The rate of Savings Bank interest at Rs. $3\frac{4}{7}$ per cent. per annum (or 4 cash for every three rupees, interest being payable only on complete multiples of rupees three) on the lowest balance on the account between the 6th and the close of the month of ordinary security and public accounts remained the same

Progress in the Number of Savings Bank Depositors.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

Balance under Savings Bank Deposits.



LITHO, THE ART PRINTING WORKS, TRIVANDRUM.

during the year. Interest is allowed on fixed deposit accounts at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, but deposits should be only in multiples of Rs. 100.

62. The number of Savings Bank accounts which stood at 95,069 at the end of 1109 reached 106,871 at the end of 1110.

Volume of Business.

The balance of deposits at the end of 1109 was Rs. 140·88 lakhs and it rose to Rs. 161·08 lakhs at the end of 1110. The steady rise in the number of depositors and the closing balance of deposits during the last 10 years represented in the accompanying graphical charts shows not merely the large increase in the volume of business done, but also indicates the popularity and the usefulness of the Government Savings Bank.

The State Provident Fund.

63. With a view to provide facilities for Government servants to invest a portion of their pay every month to accumulate at compound interest and thus form an asset at the time of their retirement, Government sanctioned the institution of a State Provident Fund with effect from the 1st Meenam 1107. The fund is open to all officers in permanent pensionable and non-pensionable service under Government or under local or municipal bodies. Subscription to the fund is compulsory in the case of all entrants into permanent Government service on or after the 1st Meenam 1107/14th March 1932 who do not insure their lives in the State Life Insurance Scheme. Subscription to the fund carries compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The minimum subscription is at the rate of one *chackram* in the rupee and the maximum at four *chackrams* in the rupee of the officer's monthly salary. The total number of subscribers rose from 6,595 at the close of 1109 to 7,679 at the close of 1110 and the amount of their deposits, from Rs. 1,11,641 to Rs. 1,45,708. The closing balance rose from Rs. 1,69,545 to Rs. 3,21,840,

The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm.

64. In pursuance of the gracious donation of Rs. 50,000 from the privy purse announced by His Highness the Maha Raja at the Investiture Darbar in 1107 for starting a home for the destitute and the infirm, an institution by name 'The Sri Chitra Home for the Destitute and the Infirm' was started in Trivandrum on the 28th Tulam 1110. The opening ceremony was performed by Her Highness Maha Rani Setu Parvati Bayi. In the course of an inspiring message from His Highness the Maha Raja, read on the occasion, His Highness observed: "What has been attempted touches only the fringe of the problem and in sending to the Poor Home which is about to be opened a message of good-will and God-speed, it is my fervent hope that the people of my State will materially augment the resources and help in the working of an institution whose laudable object it is to eradicate mendicancy and distress by methods of organised relief". After declaring the institution open Her Highness Maha Rani Setu Parvati Bayi was pleased to announce a donation Rs. 1000 for the Home, and this was followed by a donation of Rs. 500 by Rao Sahib *Udarasiromani* T. Padmanabha Rao. For the conduct of the Home, Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the year 1110. A provisional board of management was appointed by Government and the necessary rules were framed. The Home has provision for sixty inmates, During the year, 46 destitutes were admitted including five women and two children. But the maximum number that remained in the Home at any time was 24, the others either having left of their own free will or having had to be sent to the hospital for treatment. The total receipts in 1110 excluding the endowment fund, amounted to Rs. 6,175 comprising the Government grant, subscriptions, etc., and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,107.

The Public Service.

Recruitment to the Public Service.

65. The question of representation of the various communities in the public service was engaging the attention of Government for some time past and a committee was appointed in 1107 to devise measures for solving the problem. The committee submitted its report during 1109 and it was

discussed in both the Chambers of the State Legislature. In view of the importance and the controversial aspect of the problem Government appointed, early in 1110, Dr. G. D. Nokes M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-law, Judge, High Court, as Special Officer to examine all available material relating to the question and to submit a report on the principles to be observed in laying down the Government's future policy. He was also required to prepare a scheme for the constitution of a Public Service Commission, together with draft rules defining its duties and powers. Dr. Nokes' report was received in March 1935 and after careful consideration of the proposals made therein, Government decided that all communities whose population was approximately 2 per cent. of the total population of the State or about one lakh, should be recognised as separate communities for the purpose of recruitment to the public service, the only exception being the Brahmin community who, though forming only 1·3 per cent. of the total population, was to be recognised as a separate community. The services were divided into three divisions, the higher, the intermediate and the lower. In the higher division comprising all appointments carrying an initial pay of Rs. 150 or more per mensem, efficiency will be the primary consideration. It is proposed to institute a Civil Service Examination for the direct recruitment of candidates to this division. A proportion of the appointments will be given, by promotion based on exceptional efficiency, to the officers of the intermediate division. A small proportion will also be reserved for such of the communities as may not be able to get into the civil service by competition or promotion. In the intermediate division of the service comprising all offices having an initial pay of Rs. 20 or more but less than Rs. 150 per mensem, recruitment to 60 per cent. of the appointments will be made on the basis of efficiency and for the remaining 40 per cent. the principle to be followed will be efficiency combined with preference on communal basis. The communities to whom such preference is to be given have been specified. In regard to the lower division comprising all appointments below Rs. 20 per mensem, recruitment will be made mainly on communal basis adopting a rotation system. The Military, Archæological, Devaswom and Maramat Departments are exempted from the operation of these principles.

A Public Service Commissioner was appointed as the central authority for recruitment, and Dr. Nokes was selected to that post in July 1935/Mithunam 1110. The scheme will be worked tentatively for three years at the end of which the position will be reviewed by Government in the light of the conditions then existing.

Standardisation of Salaries.

66. Closely allied to the question of bringing all recruitments to a common basis was the question of standardisation of salaries and of the large number of varying and over-lapping scales of pay that obtained in the State Service. After careful consideration of the proposals in regard to this matter made by the Retrenchment Committee in 1932, Government sanctioned, during the year under report, the revision of the scales of pay of all appointments in the several departments. The large number of different scales was re-arranged and standardised into a much smaller number of groups. Keeping in view the fact that the scales of pay should be sufficiently attractive to secure and retain the right type of individuals, but at the same time not to be an unnecessary burden to the tax-payer, Government reduced the scales wherever possible. To check the steady rise in expenditure the period during which an increment is earned was doubled in most cases and the amount of increment substantially reduced. The revision came into force from the 1st Edavam 1110.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 14th March 1936.

MD. HABIBULLAH,
Dewan.

GLOSSARY.

Adhipati.—Chief.

Agrasala.—Feeding house attached to the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple at the Capital.

Allom.—Salt-pan.

Amrithu.—Lit. 'ambrosia'; an honorific term used in Malabar for meal.

Asan.—Village schoolmaster.

Ayacut.—Permanent record showing the final results of Land Revenue Settlement.

Ayurveda.—The ancient medical science of the Indians.

Bhajana.—Devotional service.

Bharanipatroms.—Jars, Vessels, etc.

Brahmaswom.—Properties belonging to Malayala Brahmins.

Brahmaswom Tanatu.—Jenmam lands which are exempt from tax so long as they remain unalienated in the hands of the original Brahmin jenmies.

Chakkiarkoottu.—A humorous recitation of Puranic stories to a gathering of people conducted usually in the temples of Kerala by a sect of Hindus called Chakkiars.

Chattavariola.—(Lit. A cadjan writ containing a law of the State.) A collection of rules and laws framed for the guidance of Sirkar Officers.

Cherikal.—Land on the summit and slopes of hills that is cleared of trees for purposes of ordinary cultivation.

Cheruchit.—A kind of retail licence.

Chowkey.—Customs-house.

Desam.—A topographical sub-division of a country.

Devaswom.—Temple.

Devaswom Tanatu.—Jenmam lands belonging to a Devaswom which are exempt from tax so long as they remain unalienated in the hands of the original Devaswom.

Dhonies.—Country canoes.

Division Peishkar.—Officer in charge of a Revenue Division.

Etta.—A variety of reeds.

Ettuveetil Pillamar.—(Lit. Nayars belonging to eight families.) The feudal chiefs in ancient Travancore.

Grandha.—A stanza of 32 letters

Grandhapura.—A library containing old records.

Hundi.—Money order.

Induppu.—Rock salt.

Jamabandi.—The annual inspection of revenue accounts in taluk and pakuthi offices by departmental officers.

Japadakshina.—Pay and perquisites given to Brahmins for the performance of special religious services in temples and palaces.

Jenmi.—A landlord who holds land in absolute free-hold and not normally liable to payment of tax to the Sirkar.

Jenmibhogam.—Jenmi's share.

Jenmikaram.—Jenmi's dues.

Jenmam land.—Land held by a jenmi.

Jyotisha.—Astrology.

Kanapattam.—A demise of jenmam land made or renewed by the jenmi.

Kandukrishi lands.—Home-farm lands of the Sovereign.

Kari Lands.—Peat lands bordering on the backwaters in North Travancore.

Kathakali.—A play in pantomime peculiar to Kerala.

Kathinas—Cylindrical iron tubes ½ to 2 ft. in height and ½ inches to 3 ft. in circumference with a small hole at the bottom of the tube used for firing with gun-powder in temples, etc., of Malabar during festivals.

Kayal.—Backwater.

Kudivaram.—Licensee's share (or value thereof) of the salt manufactured in monopoly factories.

Kudivila.—The owner's share of the value of Royal trees standing on private lands.

Kudiyan.—A tenant who holds land either from the Sirkar or from a jenmi.

Kuthakapattam.—The process of leasing out unregistered Government lands or trees standing thereon with a view to collect the revenue therefrom.

Marma Chikitsa.—Treatment of fractures according to the Ayurvedic system.

Marumakkattayam.—A system of inheritance prevalent in Malabar under which property descends in the maternal line from uncle to nephew.

Mathilakam.—A name usually applied to the Sri Padmanabhaswami temple.

Mel-labham licensee.—A person bonding tobacco in a bankshall under the authority of a license granted under the Tobacco Rules.

Melvaram.—Government's share (or value thereof) of the salt manufactured in the monopoly factories.

Michavaram.—The residual rent payable annually by a kudiyan to the jenmi.

Mimamsa.—A system of Indian Philosophy.

Neet.—Commission issued under the Ruler's Sign Manual.

Oottupura.—Feeding house.

Ottamthullal.—An action song peculiar to Malabar first invented by Kunjan Nambiar, a poet of great genius.

Pakuthi.—The lowest unit of land revenue administration.

Pallikettu.—The marriage of a princess.

Pandaravaka.—Lands in respect of which the Sirkar is in the position of a landlord and which are held by the ryots on various kinds of tenure derived directly from the Sirkar.

Pandarapattam.—A variety of pandaravaka tenure originally in the nature of a lease from the Sirkar, but under which holders now enjoy full proprietary rights and the lands are private, heritable, saleable and otherwise transferable property.

Panivaka.—Palace Maramat Department.

Patasala.—School.

Pativus.—Scales of expenditure for daily, monthly and annual ceremonies in temples.

Pattadar.—A registry holder of a piece of land.

Pattam.—Rent.

Pattuparivattams.—Raiments used for the decoration of the idols.

Poojas.—Devotional services performed in temples.

Poramboke.—Unassessed lands forming the property of Government or used or reserved for public purposes or for the communal use of villagers.

Proverthikar.—A subordinate of the Land Revenue Department under the Tahsildar, in charge of a *pakuthi.*

Puduval.—Government lands available for assignment.

Punja.—Low-lying wet lands in North Travancore which lie submerged in water and are drained off and cultivated once a year or once in two years.

Punnac.—Oil cake.

Rajabhogam.—(King's share) a light rate or quit-rent levied by the Sirkar in the case of lands held on favourable tenures.

Sanchayam.—Miscellaneous receipts of the Land Revenue Department.

Satrams.—Rest-houses.

Sidha Vaidyam.—A system of indigenous treatment.

Sreepandara Vaka.—Properties belonging to the Sri Padmanabha swami temple.

Sripadam lands.—Lands forming the hereditary domain of the Ranees of Travancore.

Tahsildar.—A Revenue Officer subordinate to a Division Peishkar and in charge of a taluk.

Taluk.—A unit of land revenue administration consisting of several pakuthies.

Taravila.—Ground value.

Tarka.—Logic.

Thadivila.—Value of timber.

Thiruvathirakali.—A dance with the accompaniment of music performed by the women of Malabar.

Tiruvabharanams.—Jewels belonging to Devaswoms.

Uchapooja.—Devotional service performed in temples at noon.

Vaidyasala.—Dispensary conducted according to an indigenous system of medical treatment.

Vaidyan.—Physician following an indigenous system of medical treatment.

Vyakarana. Grammar.

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